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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 149. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL B. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
[illegible] August	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
.. September	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10060
..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
..	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	(7000	.....	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6060	Mooltan	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
31st February,	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Cale Jonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	14th Aug.	16th Aug.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi.	5590	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3765	7th Sep'	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	L. Noma	5801	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

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The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DWARKA	1695	Thu. 28th Aug.	9 a. m.	Direct
LINGA	2185	Fri. 29th Aug	6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 28th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PUNDUA ..	3305 ..	22nd August.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413 Friday	4th Sept
†LINDULA ..	3358 ..	18th ..
*PENTAKOTA..	3418 ..	2nd October.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA" 5,192 tons, on or about 26th August, 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

22nd August, 1913.
161

THE MOTOR UNION Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

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- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

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Fort, BOMBAY

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OF

STEAM	EXPERIENCE
GAS	AND
ELECTRICITY	EFFICIENCY.

Has placed our Works on a par with the best of England and America.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

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BOMBAY.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA, Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Esq.
Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be assertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER, Acting Manager.

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ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay Chronicle" PROCESS DEPARTMENT

undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

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THE WORLD'S ALL.

OUR

Atank Nigrah Pills

ARE

THE WORLD'S ALL.

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. I for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI
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Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

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MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

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Flooring Tiles. Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

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Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

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Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

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REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

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HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

THE

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ITARSI.	BARODA.
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SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
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HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH.
SECUNDERABAD.	REWARI.
	BANDIQUE.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

FROM the 23rd of August, 1913, and until further notice, the DOWN RACE SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Victoria Terminus at 11-3 instead of at 11-18, and arrive Poona at 14-45 instead of at 15 hours.

R. F. R. COOKE,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 19th August, 1913. 262

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Regular daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Ease, comfort and luxury ensured.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla); Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.			Up To Bombay H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay..... Arr.	12-35
0-44	Arr.	Manmad..... Dep.	7- 0
10-18	,,	Bhopal..... ,,	21- 1
12-52	,,	Bina ..... ,,	18-25
15-13	,,	Jhansi ..... ,,	15-50
17- 8	,,	Gwalior ..... ,,	13-51
19-41	,,	Agra Cantonment ,,	11-17
20-42	,,	Muttra..... ,,	10-18
23- 0	,,	Delhi ..... Dep.	8- 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
3-17	,,	Ambala Cantonment..... Dep.	3-55
5-39	,,	Ludhiana ..... ,,	1-16
6- 2	,,	Phillaur ..... ,,	0-47
6-45	,,	Jullundur ..... ,,	0-9
8-29	,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	22-29
11-45	,,	Lahore ..... ,,	21-22
14-33	,,	Lala Musa ..... ,,	15-43
18-51	,,	Rawalpindi ..... ,,	11-44
23-18	Arr	Peshawar Cantonment..... ,,	6-54

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.			Up H. M.
9-15	Dep.	Bombay..... Arr.	12-35
23-0	Arr.	Delhi ..... Dep.	8 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
2-52	Arr.	Ambala..... Dep.	3-55
3-45	Dep.	Ambala..... Arr.	2-51
8-38	Arr.	Kalka..... Dep.	1.0
9-15	Dep.	Kalka..... Arr.	0-12
12-42	Arr.	Simla..... Dep.	18 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H. M.			Up. H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay ..... Arr.	12-35
16-15	,,	Jhansi ..... Dep.	15-50
18-13	,,	Orai ..... ,,	13-14
20-30	,,	Cawnpore..... ,,	11- 8
21-45	,,	Lucknow..... ,,	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

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Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

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WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CLIENTS to deal in Share and Loan business. Write to—MANILAL CHUNILAL CHOKASHI, Sharebazar, Bombay. 0330.

WANTED.—A Good English Knowing CLERK, a typist preferred. Apply to JETHA DEVJEE & Co., Mandvi, Kazi Sayad Street. 0388

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TO BE LET—Newly painted CHEAP COMPARTMENTS in "Diamond Jubilee Buildings," Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there. 0355

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of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
insist on
SWALLOW & ARIELL'S
World renowned for their flavour

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CRAWFORD & CO.,

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WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 25th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16. Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, cupboards, teapoys, and tables, writing dressing and washhand tables, phonographs, iron safes etc.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.)

1 Cottage Piano by Equire and Sons, London.

On account of the Insurances Co. concerned—

23 cases Nursery and 11 cases Dinner biscuits.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate of Walter Dunn, an insolvent:—

1 Clement Bayard Motor car, 4 seated 2 cylinders recently overhauled No. 491.

Cash will be required for the above motor.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOODWILL OF THE PHOTO MATERIALS, ETC. OF MESSRS. BABAJEE SAKHARAM & Co.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Wamon Madhavrao Dukle, trading in the name and style of Messrs. Babajee Sakharam and Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 5th day of September, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises at Princess Street, Lohar Chawl, opposite Alexandra Cinematograph Theatre, the Stock-in-trade and goodwill of the above insolvents in one lot.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1913. 251

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 21st August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess except at Multan; night temperature is also above normal at Sirsa and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0·14" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperatures is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 0·13" and Bhavnagar-Para and Surat 0·21" each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the southern half of the division; Amraoti has had 1·37", Nagpur 0·22" Rajpur 1·20". Skies are moderately clouded The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature continues generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 1·01", Ratnagiri 0·89", Mormugao 0·90" and Karwar 1·06". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west Coast of the Peninsula, fairly general in the southern half of the Central Provinces and local rain in east Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Madras Deccan and on the Coromandel coast. There has been an increase in the amount of rainfall in the Konkan and the Central Provinces but a decrease in Malabar, Gujarat and Kathiawar, while in Hyderabad precipitation has been insignificant.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula; fairly general rain in the Central Provinces; local rain in the Gujarat; some showers in Kathiawar, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast. Isolated showers are possible in the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 21st August 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)	104.8	81.5	41	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	100.3	84.3	92	3	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)	98.3	87.6	78	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.3	82.0	64	..	7.37	+3.23
Rawalpindi	97.9	77.6	69	..	13.63	—3.03
Lahore	102.9	80.2	56	..	15.04	+3.87
Sirsa	103.3	84.5	51	..	14.91	+6.68
Ambala	96.5	78.9	78	..	27.13	+10.05
Delhi	101.0	84.8	58	..	12.64	—4.23
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.0	83.5	49	..	6.16	—11.13
Mainpuri	102.8	86.1	59	..	8.41	—7.62
Jhansi	97.6	80.5	48	..	6.62	—18.61
Cawnpore	99.6	85.0	60	..	13.11	—8.70
Allahabad	95.1	79.5	75	0.03	17.19	—7.61
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	104.6	80.8	62	..	1.46	—0.66
Karachi	87.0	79.0	83	..	10.62	+5.11
Ajmer	92.6	77.2	78	0.14	7.96	—6.11
Jaipur	102.2	79.1	57	..	11.42	—3.91
Kotah	97.6	78.6	60	..	8.56	—10.03
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.5	76.5	70	..	23.54	+12.85
Dwarka	86.3	78.7	81	..	13.77	+2.80
Veraval	82.1	77.3	80	..	24.04	+9.81
Rajkot	88.1	72.3	84	0.13	23.91	+3.89
Bhavnagar Para	86.5	73.8	85	0.21	30.98	+17.48
Surat	84.4	74.6	96	0.21	30.02	—1.13
Ahmedabad	88.6	76.2	85	..	25.51	+2.03
Deesa	91.3	75.4	82	..	22.99	+5.65
Neemuch	88.9	72.0	75	..	16.49	—2.02
Indore	88.1	70.1	88	..	30.83	+10.08
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.8	74.3	79	..	24.88	—13.02
Saugor	90.8	70.6	72	0.06	18.59	—12.78
Hoshangabad	90.6	74.9	79	..	29.20	—3.26
Khandwa	90.7	75.1	80	..	31.30	+12.77
Akola	94.2	74.5	68	..	19.13	—0.95
Amraoti	90.8	72.3	90	1.37	28.04	+7.51
Nagpur	89.6	72.3	86	0.22	31.37	+0.75
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	+8.07
Raipur	89.7	74.6	88	1.20	?	..
KONKAN						
Bombay	82.5	74.9	91	1.01	62.01	—16.67
Ratnagiri	83.3	72.9	92	0.89	61.41	—0.08
Mormugao	81.0	72.7	97	0.90	73.55	—18.04
Karwar	79.7	71.0	92	1.06	75.84	—0.82
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.9	73.1	69	..	10.67	+6.45
Ahmednagar	89.6	65.0	72	..	16.71	+6.14
Poona	83.0	68.3	78	..	20.92	—2.58
Sholapur	91.3	71.6	69	..	9.71	—2.44
Bijapur	88.2	69.3	73	..	8.55	+1.16
Belgaum	73.3	63.5	95	0.06	27.44	—4.32
Aurangabad	90.4	69.5	75	..	15.45	+0.24
Nizamabad (Indur)	84.4	72.2	82	0.05	29.54	+7.49
Hyderabad	83.3	71.2	74	0.02	11.63	—3.47
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	80.8	72.8	95	1.08	71.01	—20.16
Calicut	79.3	72.1	95	0.22	62.52	—15.04
Cochin	80.7	73.2	88	0.06	62.58	+2.27
Colombo	83.5	72.0	93	0.12	12.50	—2.64
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.8	75.7	91	0.17	6.93	—8.73
Bellary	90.0	74.3	67	..	3.07	—2.34
Cuddapah	82.0	70.5	89	0.40	5.21	—5.92
Madras	81.5	76.8	84	0.09	3.89	—5.24
Bangalore	72.3	64.2	90	0.34	9.03	—1.63
Coimbatore	85.4	69.8	96	..	2.79	—0.94
Trichinopoly	90.1	75.8	63	..	1.95	—2.98
Negapatam	87.7	75.7	86	0.76	4.46	—1.42

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Improvement is shown in both monsoon currents and the amount of rainfall reported this morning is on the whole more than what occurred during the last few days.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, North Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Konkan; fairly general in Upper Burma, Malabar and Mysore; local in Bihar, Gujarat, Central Provinces, Madras, Deccan and North Madras Coast. A few falls have also occurred in North-West United Provinces, East Rajputana, and South-East Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui five inches; Tavoy seven; Moulmein six; Kyaukpyu three; Akyab four; Bhamo one and a half; Sibsagar one; Silchar and Cherrapunji two; Shillong three; Chittagong two; Bogra three; Darjeeling one; Chaibassa two; Ranchi one and a half; Dehra Dun one; Amraoti one and a half; Raipur, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Marmagao, Karwar and Mangalore one; Nagapatam and Ootacamund three-quarters.

Forecast:—Further increase of rainfall especially in the north-east of the Peninsula.

S. S. Ujina:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ujina, which arrived in the harbour on Thursday from Rangoon, reports usual S.-W. monsoon in Bay of Bengal and moderate monsoon on West Coast of India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 20th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·697
Temperature of Air	degrees	77·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	75·2
Dew Point	,,	74·2
Relative humidity of Air		0·886
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		9·8
Maximum temperature of Air		82·5
Minimum do. do.		75·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		SW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	118
Fall of Rain	inches	0·75
Total fall during month		2·11
Total fall during year		61·60
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 21st August		0·53

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 21st August 1913 was 29·917 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is repectively below or above 80 deg. F. in case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 9-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	August	h.	m.	f.	in.
Friday,	22	m 2	7	26	0
		2	4 a	26	6
Sat.	23	m 2	44	25	7
		2	33 a	25	11
Sun,	24	m 3	28	25	1
		3	7 a	25	4
Mon.	25	m 4	26	24	8
		3	48 a	24	8
Tues,	26	m 5	42	24	6
		4	57 a	24	2
Wed,	27	m 7	19	24	10
		6	28 a	24	0

1913		Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	August.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Friday,	22	m 7	43	18	8
		8	19 a	17	7
Sat.	23	m 8	13	19	7
		8	49 a	17	9
Sun,	24	m 8	48	20	6
		9	28 a	17	11
Mon.	25	m 9	35	21	5
		10	27 a	18	2
Tues.	26	m 11	25	22	2
		11	53 a	18	1
Wed.	27	m 1	45 a	21	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
22, (Fri.)	6h. 22m.	7h. 2 m
23. (Sat.)	6h. 22m.	7h. 1 m
24. (Sun.)	6h. 22m.	7h. 0 m
25. (Mon.)	6h. 22m.	6h. 29 m
26. (Tues.)	6h. 23m.	7h. 59 m
27. (Wed.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 58 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, August 25th, 5h. 47·8 m. A. M.; New Moon, September 1st, 2h 8·1 m. A. M., First quarter, 7th, 6h. 35·7 m. P. M.; Full Moon, 15th, 1h. 15,9 m. P. M.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The Government meteorologist reports that a shock of slight intensity having its origin about 100 away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 10-33 a.m. this morning.

GIRL'S LIFE STORY.

A pathetic story of the life of a daughter of a former Hanover-street doctor was told at the Guildhall on July 29, when Winifred Pudney, of Southend, was charged with abandoning her three-year-old child in a railway carriage at Liverpool-street Station. It was stated that the girl's father died when she was only six years old, her step-mother was unkind to her, and an aunt with whom she lived went abroad and left her to look after herself. The girl went out to service, but a child was born, and eventually a second—the one mentioned in the case. Subsequently she made the acquaintance of a man who promised to marry her, and it was in order to clear the way for that marriage—which had, in fact, taken place—that the child was abandoned. Sir Walter Wilkin bound the woman over in her own recognisances and made an order that her fare to Sothend should be paid.

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COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 20.

Consols 2½ %	73⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25'24½
Rentes 3 %	88⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20'44
Bar Silver Spot	27 5-16
„ 2 months hence	27⅛
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying.	
Rupee Paper 2½ %	64½
Exchange on India 20 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3⅞
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£325,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
„ 6 „	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	2½
„ 7 day market loans	3

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 21.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market witnessed a bearish feeling to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 96-2, but gradually declined and touched Rs. 95-15, but closed at Rs. 96-1 for 29th August delivery. The rate for the subsequent delivery stood about annas two down.

Ready paper was placed at Rs. 96-5 and was in demand at this rate.

SHARES.

The Share Market has assumed a weak tone inspite of the favourable prospects of the season. There is a strong tendency to part with the holdings at advancing rates, and as tightness in the Money Market is expected early this year, slump in Mill Shares is likely not to disappear.

Fazulbhais declined to Rs. 636-4 and Davids to Rs. 561-4. A business of about 1200 shares was recorded in David Mill Shares to-day in big lots.

Centrals declined to Rs. 2,120, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,630 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,445 for September delivery.

Crescents were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 140 to Rs. 135.

Phoenix stood low at Rs. 165.

Finlays receded to Rs. 341-4 for September.

Petit improved to Rs. 3,190 for September.

There was no doing in Press Shares.

Bank of India Shares improved to Rs. 68 while Indian Specie Bank Shares declined to Rs. 63-12.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary and Deferred Shares after touching Rs. 85 and Rs. 178 closed at Rs. 86-8 and Rs. 181 for September delivery. Considerable excitement prevailed in these shares.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 21.

Increases are shown in the cash balances at the head office of the Bank of Bengal, but at the branches decreases are recorded and the per centage works out at 38.42 as against 31.42 last week and 43.04 a fortnight ago. The rate of interest on demand loans still stands at 4 per cent. in the exchange market. Government paper changed hands to-day at Rs. 96-2 and for small lots at Rs. 96-7 and Rs. 96-6. In the share market there is not much doing at any counter and coal investments are somewhat erratic.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 20.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £69½; Copper Braziers £83½; Yellow Metal 7½;

Freight.—Coals;—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. 13-6 value.

Arrivals:—Cleopatra, Chupra.

Seed s.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53½; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Gusarat, 418 lbs. ex-Ship. 54; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 48½; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers, dull. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 50; August-Sep.; Antwerp sellers Easier. Linseed Calcutta 48-9; August-Sep.; London, sellers-quiet.

Wheat.—Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½; August-Sep.; Hull. done. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal, firm.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8½; August-Sep.; sellers dull.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags). 12-9; value Oct.-Dec.; quiet but steady. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 11-9½; nominal Jan.-March. German Beet-root 88 % 9-5½; sellers August; opened quiet closed steady. 9-4½; sellers Oct.-Dec.; E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-6½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-9; August-Sep.; value. Irregular. C. & F. Bombay 11-4½; August-Sep.; value, Irregular.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos, 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta 10-10½; Sep.-Dec.; value, 11-1½; Jan. March; value. Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11; Sep.-Dec.; value, 11-3; Jan.-March value. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 11-10½ Sep.-Dec.; value, 12-1½; Jan.-March; value. Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 12; Sep.-Dec.; value, 12-3; Jan.-March. value. firm but still no biz.

Wheat Australian.—New South Wales. 36½; Oct.-Nov.; sellers.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata). 46½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; sellers Easier.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 7-2; Aug-Sep.; Hull. sellers, firm.

Beef & Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow 38;. Mutton 39-6; General Tone of Tallow Auction quiet but steady.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 21.

Dry weather in Texas has created a scare. No rains in sight. So shorts are chased hard, and hence we see a big advance as expected. There is still a considerable short interest, so the advance is likely to go further, as nervousness will rule supreme till the issue of the next Bureau Report. The average deterioration during this month is about 6 per cent. The dry weather will prevent further fruitage and stoppage of growth as in the year 1909, when in Texas alone the deterioration was 16.9 per cent. during the month of August by drought. According to Messrs. Dallaporta and Patel's very interesting publication "Indian and American Cotton Facts and Statistics" one per cent. variation in the condition of the crop affects the size of the total crop by nearly 195,000 bales on the Government estimated acreage for the season 1913-14.

The excitement in the local market continues, and now the buyers envy the position of the holders of actuals, as they dictate their own terms. Manipulation between Khamgaon-Akola and Good Broach is very active. Though we may mention that at still higher prices than ruling at present there will be plenty of cotton for sale as the new crop has just begun to move in America.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co., wire as under:—

"Rains have not fallen in Texas where they are wanted. From these districts complaints of damage are increasing."

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, ..		239	..	Jan. 25th 1914.
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	252	..	..	do.
Do. ..	254	..	..	Dec. 25, 13.
Do. ..	256-7	..	..	Nov. 25, 13.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	250	..	..	Jan. 25, 14.
G. M. Khandeish ..	261	251	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple..	277-8	..	..	do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	247-8	..	..	Aug. 25th 1913.
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Kurbani, Good Staple..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	289	Mar 25th 1914.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	260	Aug. 25th 1913. do,
Westerns, Caurka ..		..	1-	do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	269	do,
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	273	do
M. G. Comple- ..	..	..	248	..
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	267 8-	..
„ G do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 16th August 1913:

Bombay City 12; Karachi Town and Port 4; Surat District 22; Thana District 10; Poona Town 4; Satara District 12; Belgaum District 41; Dharwar District 49; Bijapur District 82; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 100; Surat Agency 7; Kathiawar Agency 2; Total 345.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 20.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	300
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	150
Total Day's Imports	10,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady fair demand.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Firm.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Buyers and sellers apart.	
Mid. Americans	6·56 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·50 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) August 11·80 October 11·43.	
New York Official noon call Aug. 11·80 Oct. 11·43.	
New Orleans 10 a.m. August 11·80 October 11·41.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
A. S.	6·16	6·29
S. O.	6·07	6·20
O. N.	6·03	6·16
N. D.	5·98	6·11
D. J.	5·98	6·11
J. F.	5·98	6·12
F. M.	6·00	6·13
M. A.	6·01	6·14
A. M.	6·02	6·15
M. J.	6·03	6·16

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	steady
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	——

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
A. S.	6·29	6·3
S. O.	6·20	6·26
O. N.	6·16	6·24
N. D.	6·11	6·18
D. J.	6·11	6·18
J. F.	6·12	6·18
F. M.	6·13	6·19
M. A.	6·14	6·21
A. M.	6·15	6·21

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, August 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	
Day's Exports to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Aug. 11·81 Previous closing price, 11·70.	
Futures at New York Oct. 11·56. Previous closing price. 11·27.	
Advanced on firm Southern spot market and improved demand and on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.	
Spot Cotton at New York 12·15 Previous price 12·00.	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 Previous price 12.	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm.	
Futures at New Orleans Aug. 11·91. Previous price 11·73.	
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11·56. Previous price 11·28.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½
Demand Bills	4-86½
Silver Commercial	59½

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, August 20.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000,

Rs. 26,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta. } Rs. 37,50,000
Rs. 8,10,000 were allotted to Bombay. }
Rs. 2,50,000 were allotted to Madras. }

Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 (Min. Rate) received 12 per cent. } above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1-4 (Min. Rate) received 16 per cent. }

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16.00

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. —— were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. —— were allotted to Bombay } Rs. 2,50,000
Rs. 2,50,000 were allotted to Madras }

Tenders on Calcutta at ½ 1-32 (Min. Rate) received 12 per cent. } above that rate in full.
Tenders on Madras at ½ 1-32 (Min. Rate) received 7½ per cent. }

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Madras 16.03

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last public sale. } Rs. 40,20,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000
Bills on Madras Rs. 70,000 } ¼ 1-32
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000 }

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Aug. 22.

Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M.

Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A.R.S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters, on Tuesday the 26th instant at 6. 45. P.M.

II.—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7. A.M. at Head-Quarters.

Parade.—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 25th instant and "G" Coy. Recruits on Wednesday the 27th instant at 7-30 A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress.-Mufti.

Arms and accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. *Recruits' Parade.*—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6.30. P.M.

Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 24th Sunday Distances. 300, 306 Yards, Wantage 300 Yards Loophole 200 Yards' WantageAugust 31st Sunday.

Lectures.—In accordance with Brigade Order No 190 dated 16th July 1913 Lieut. R. H. Stranger will give a lecture on Musketry on the 25th August 1913 at the B. V. A. Head-quarter at 7. 15. P.M.

Subject,—Infantly Tile in Battle.

II.—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Major W. H. W. Hope, R. G. A., will give a lecture on the 26th August 1913 at the R. G. A. Lecture Room at 7-15. P. M.

Subject.—The Operations in Italy during 1805 and the effect of the Naval actions at Trafalgar in the same.

All Officers and members of voldnteer Units are invited to be present, Dress. Plain Clothes.

Too Much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotations.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,470
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	68
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,740
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	7½ o/o	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank. Rs. 15, ..	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¢ o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	64⅛
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	23
The Poona Bank: .. (Old Issue) Rs. 30 .. (New Issue) Rs. 15..	June do.	10 o/o	40 18
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£ 60
Mercantile Bank £12 A £12 B	.. do.	7 o/o 7 o/o	£21 £21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£8.
Eastern Bank, Ld.£ 4	New	5 o/o	86
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	60/1

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	45	925
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	240
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	740
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	585
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	275
Central India ..	May-Nov.	35	2,120
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	705
Ghrol Silk ..	..	20	355
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,485
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	135
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-5	285
David ..	May-Nov.	20	560
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	185
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	635
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.600
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	341-4
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	110
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	500 X
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	105
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¢	135
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,080
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	802-8
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,300
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1,445
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	3190
Manockjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,155
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	25	245
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,065
Pacenix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	165
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	825
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	70
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,425
Sun ..	Oct.-Apl.	..	122⅜
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	306-4
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	30	1,635
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,430
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton ..	..	Nil.	165
Western India ..	Sept.	45	660
Mysore Spinning ..	July	15	630

Press Companies.

		Last year Div.	
		R.	R.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,80
Albert Kurrachee ..	N .	45	50
Bevai's Cawnpore ..	..	6¾	12
The Bellary Press ..	Dcc.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pur.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8¾	137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld, ..	..	7¾	13⅞
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug.	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	870
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	885
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	552-8
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	675
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	60/0	140
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	95/8
Dhond Baramati Rs.50		4 o/o	121
Gujerat Kiya. Rs. 100		4	120
Sind, Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	140
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	605
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	13 1/2

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	155
All India U. I. Co., Ld Rs. 20	August	All.	16
Bamanikua ..	..	Nil.	4
Bandra ..	..	..	94 XD
Barod Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	35 CD
Bo. Buma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	675 XD
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L.	Feb.-Aug	..	177
Bombay Ice Manufg..	H. yearly	Rs. 2	180
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	40	23
Bo. Land and Building	..	30	960
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. P.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	5 6 %	400 25/8
Central I. M. Co., Ld..	April	20%	275
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	Dec.-Ju Sep.	30 H.yr. 8	29½ 450
Delhi Flour ..	..	30	115
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.			600
Indian Mcatle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	30 18	20
Indian Cotton Co. Company { G { Old 100 / New / Issue 25	..	..	100 25
P 100	March. Oct.-July	.. 7 %	101
John Fans Supply Co.		13	200
Jost' Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50. ..	July. do.	10 %	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175..		12½	183
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	July	..	107½
Marks & Co. ..	..	8	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	100
Marsland Price Co. P..	..	Nil.	70
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50. ..	May July	20 %	500
Phillips & Co. ..	Sep.	Rs. 2½	35
Port Canning Co. ..	..	40	..
Shivrajpur Synd. etc..	..	10 %	880
Shivrajpur Debs. ..	..	6 %	22
Sidar Carbic G's. Co.	Mar.-Aug	..	300
Soundy & Co. ..	..	..	22
Tata Iron Steel Co. { O. D. P.	Jan & July	Nil.	noms 86/8 173
Tata Hydro Electric .. P 600	.. ..	.. 4 %	181 1100
Thacker & Co. ..	..	..	920
TelephonCo. ..	May.	24 %	..
Treacher & Co. ..	July	Rs. 2½ Rs. 15	198 XD 66
			992-8 X 492-8 XD

Buyer S—Seller Nom.-Nominal Prices CD—Com.dideud XD—Mr.dividend

THE DEMAND FOR GOLD.

SIR FELIX SCHUSTER ON THE OUTLOOK.

An important statement on the effect on the money market of the wars in the Balkans and the shrinkage of representative securities was made by Sir Felix Schuster, who presided at the half-yearly general meeting of the Union of London and Smiths Bank (Limited), of which he is Governor, at the Cannon-street Hotel, on 23rd July. He announced that the directors had declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum, and a bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

Sir Felix Schuster said the conditions had been favourable for banking, and not for a long time had there been such a high Bank rate during the first six months of the year.

On financial affairs, the continuance of the disastrous wars in the Balkans and preparations for war elsewhere could not but be of the greatest importance, and he thought it reflected credit on the money markets of Europe that the strain had been stood so well, for the economic loss had been enormous. A return had been published which estimated the loss in killed and wounded at 348,000, and the cost in money at £246,000,000. The effect of such expenditure was incalculable. Thus it was not surprising that it should make itself felt in the investment markets. The interdependence of the various money markets of the world had been very clearly shown. It was on our market that the international demands came with greater force than usual.

With trade so active and with increasing demands for gold from various quarters, it was therefore only natural that a general readjustment in the value of investments and the earning power of capital should take place. This was the process through which we appeared to be going now, and it was a process which was not confined to England but was universal. Special reasons had contributed to it, and when these special reasons had disappeared, as they might before long, there could be little doubt that a reaction in the opposite direction would set in. It was only during the last month of June that the greatest fall in the price of securities occurred.

FALL IN VALUE OF SECURITIES.

From tables published by the "Bankers' Magazine" giving the prices of 387 representative securities, it appeared that there was during the half-year a fall in the value of these securities amounting to £130,000,000 £88,000,000 of which fall took place in the month of June. In the six and a half years, during which these tables had been prepared, the fall in the value of these securities had amounted to £447,000,000 and if the tables dated back to ten years before that period the depreciation would be more enormous still. But against these figures must be set the great prosperity and activity of trade on which, after all, the prosperity of nations depended. As he had observed before, even if they had to write down their investments they obtained from them at the lower valuation higher return and they had better opportunities of using their funds profitably. Though the process was disagreeable, and one which they hoped must soon come to an end, yet when it had taken place, it meant for them increased strength and earning power.

He felt that the reaction must soon set in and when the recovery took place he believed it would be as rapid as the fall and he thought it was highly probable that the investor's attention would turn itself once more to home securities, which now yielded such a tempting return.

They would hardly expect him to attempt any accurate forecast as to the course of the Money Market during the coming half-year, it was a cause for considerable satisfaction that credit had been so little disturbed by the events of the last few months, and as preparations had no doubt been made, not only on this side, but at all the monetary centres, for the usual increased demands that took place in the autumn, he thought it might be taken for granted that these demands would be felt with less severity now that the situation had been recognised. Again, it appeared that in consequence of the war and the preparations for war on the Continent, considerable hoarding had taken place in various countries, and when peace was restored these hoards, the amount of which it was difficult to estimate, would gradually return to the monetary centres and bring considerable relief.

On the world's harvests a great deal would depend. He thought it was in commodities rather than in increased imports of gold that India's balance of trade would be paid for. In the United States trade seemed active, and when her tariff was reduced, manufacturers on our side might reasonably inspect an increase of their trade. On the other hand, they had the adverse factors of the war on the Continent, the condition of Mexico, where so much British capital was invested, the disquieting reports from China, and also the serious labour trouble in the Transvaal, which latter might not only disturb trade in that Colony, but even affect the gold supply of Europe. Shipments of gold from various quarters, especially South America, were already on their way. The late Lord Avebury used to say that, given a 5 per cent. Bank rate for a highly prolonged period, gold would be sure to flow into London, and although the demands from many quarters had grown of late years, he thought the saying remained true, even though a little more time than formerly might be required to bring about the result.

NO AERSON FOR ALARMIST VIEW.

Thus, there seemed to be no reason whatever for taking an alarmist view of the monetary situation, if only they held their hand for a little while, and did not lend too freely to foreign nations, the economic position of the country was so strong that gold would flow in naturally, and they should well be able to deal with the usual autumnal demands as they arose. A certain amount of self-restraint, however, was necessary in the matter of new issues of capital, and the general development which had been so rapid during the past few years might possibly be somewhat retarded, but with the exercise of a fair amount of caution it was probable that they need not apprehend any excessively high rates for money during the autumn, so that the large and prosperous trade of the country might progress without disturbance or hindrance.

But peace must be restored, and a reduction should take place in the vast scale of unproductive expenditure among all European nations, an expenditure which must have the most serious consequences on the economic developments of the world at large. He thought they might look forward to the coming six months with every confidence.

BOMBAY RAINFALL IN JULY.

Yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the following general remarks on the rainfall in the Presidency in July:—

Deccan.—The total fall of the month exceeded the average in the whole of East Khandesh, at six stations each in West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Satara (mostly in east) and at four stations each in Poona (in the east) and Sholapur; elsewhere it was slightly in defect of it. The fall was more than sufficient in the three northern districts and a break was desired there at the end of the month for resumption of agricultural operations and for improving crops that suffered from excess of moisture. In the rest of the division it was generally sufficient except in the east of Poona and Satara where more rain was wanted. In the western portion transplantation of rice and hill-millets has been almost completed and the standing crops are thriving; elsewhere the sowing of kharif crops except bajri in places has been over and the standing crops are doing well. The sowing of cotton has been finished except in the south and the crop is in good condition. Weeding continues. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Green grass available everywhere. Cattle generally healthy.

Karnatak.—The total rain during the month was above the average in almost the whole of Bijapur, at two stations in Belgaum and six in Dharwar; elsewhere below it especially in the Mallad (western portion). The rainfall was generally sufficient for the completion of kharif sowings but more rain is required almost everywhere for the standing crops which are only in fair condition. In the Mallad transplantation of rice is in progress and the seedlings are doing well except in Belgaum where they slightly suffered through damage by grass-hoppers. Jowari and other crops are also reported to have suffered from insect attacks in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition.

Konkan.—Except at five stations in Kanara, four in Ratnagiri, almost the whole of Kolaba and at six stations in Thana the total fall of the month was in defect of the average. The rain was generally sufficient and well distributed except in parts of Kanara and Ratnagiri where more rain is needed. Transplantation is nearly completed in the north but is still in progress in the two southern districts. The standing crops are all thriving. Weeding continues. Supply of fodder and water abundant. Agricultural stock sufficient and healthy.

Gujarat.—In the whole of Surat and Broach in the south, the rain during the month was in defect of the average. In the three northern districts it was in excess of it especially in places in Kaira and Panch Mahals. The fall was more than sufficient and excessive throughout the province and a complete break was urgently wanted at the end of the month for agricultural operations which had been retarded owing to continuous rain. The sowing of kharif crops has been completed except in places in the south where some resowing will be necessary. Transplantation of rice is over in the south and is in progress in the north. The standing crops are generally in good condition. Fodder and water-supply plentiful. Cattle healthy.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 21st.

S. S. Ujina Hill Rangoon July 3

DEPARTURES.

August 21st.

S. S. Barula Milne Persian Gulf via Karachi
S. S. Kasara Morrison Busreh via Karachi
S. S. Clan Macphee Ody Chittagong
S. S. Mansuri Gore Jeddah
S. S. Galavale Sceary Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Thursday:—

S. S. Benin Cole Mostyndeep
S. S. Pundua Handcock Zanzibar
S. S. Elysia Coverley Liverpool and Marsilles

The following vessel began to load on Thursday:—

Steamer Rappenfels sor Tuticorin

S. S. Galavale:—The steamer Galavale, 2,441 tons, Captain E. Sceary, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta, with balast.

S. S. Benin:—The steamer Benin, 2,787 tons, Captain E. Cole, will sail to-day for Mostyndeep, with a cargo of Manganese ore.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pundua, 2,128 tons, Captain C. R. W. Handcock, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3,998 tons, Captain J. A. Coverley, will sail to-day for Liverpool and Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ujina:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ujina, 3,426 tons, Captain W. H. Hill, arrived in the harbour on Thursday from Rangoon, July 31st, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN PORT.

THURSDAY, August 21, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
A.

THE SIXTH SENSE.

DRAWING SNAKES OUT BY WILL POWER.

OCCULT RESPONSES TO PLANT PULSATIONS.

An English correspondent signing himself A. T. A. grave, "Pioneer" the following marvellous account of will-power exercised over a cobra by a Mahomedan.

I was invited the other day to witness an exhibition of snake finding by a native gentleman whom—as I do not intend to give any names—I shall here refer to as the Saiyad. A few days previously this man had located and captured several cobras in a very mysterious manner before a number of absolutely reliable European witnesses. He had caught two or three snakes in the tyekhana of the bungalow and one in the compound under circumstances which seems to leave no loophole for trickery open; and it was one of the witnesses of his prowes on that occasion who now wished to have a further test in his own compound. At about 5 p.m. on the day appointed we assembled at the bungalow, there being two other Europeans in addition to our host and myself. The Saiyad arrived shortly after us: he was wearing the ordinary garb of a Mahomedan gentleman, a tight fitting white coat and loose trousers, and I am convinced that he could not possibly have had a snake concealed about his person. After a few minutes' chat in the drawing room we all moved out into the compound, a piece of ground several acres in extent. At the end of the compound is a large stretch of waste land bounded by a mud wall; a few trees are dotted about near this wall, and at this season there is a good deal of rank grass, but otherwise the ground is open and affords little concealment even for a snake. The Saiyed moved slowly along this space followed by the little group of spectators, stopping every few paces to make his "teste." At each of these pauses he placed one finger of his right hand against his ear, and with his left hand scattered a few grains of rice round about him. On the first few occasions he shook his head almost at once and moved on again, but after we had walked 20 or 30 yards in this fashion he told us that there was a cobra near us. Nothing was seen, however, and we went on about 50 yards further without seeing anything. We then retraced our steps, and as we drew near to the spot at which the Saiyad had previously professed to "sense" the presence of a cobra, he gave me a handful of rice and directed me to walk slowly along the side of the wall, and to to scatter the ries as I went. I did so, the Saiyad meanwhile keeping pace with me at a distance of six or seven yards from the wall. Moving thus we again passed the spot, went on a few yards, and turned back passing it a third time At this point the Saiyad suddenly said to me, "Isn't that a cobra?" and following the direction of his glance I saw a large snake about three feet from me gliding alone close to the wall. It was moving *from* me, and would appear to have passed almost between my feet, though I have not the least idea from what point it had emerged. It is hard to express the feeling of mystification which the sudden appearance of the repitile caused me. The place where it appeared was a bare patch, innocent of any sort of vegetation; I feel sure that my eyes had passed over this exact spot a few seconds before, and indeed we were all watching the ground with the closest scrutiny, yet none of us could say where the snake had come from; all we knew was that there the cobra was, and that a moment before the place had been empty. After a slight pause the Saiyad stepped forward without any undue hurry and colly picked the snake up by its tail. He handled it with the utmost unconcern; first he put it down in the middle of the lawn and allowed it to strike savagely at his feet—though not to succeed in its aim; then telling us that he had now willed the cobra to keep its mouth shut, he picked it up again and passed his hand all over it, even stroking its head and mouth without any attempt on he part of the snake to bite him. Moreover, he told us that *we* could safely handle it so long as it was under his control; one of us accepted the invitation, though only to the extent of touching its body with his hand, but the Saiyad was evidently quite prepared to let him handle its head if he had wished to.

The Saiyad professes that he neither hears nor sees any traces of the snakes that he finds. He says that he concentrates his mind on his task, and by a sort of sixth sense knows intuitively when a cobra is near him; he claims that he can then draw the snake out of its hole by his will power, and that it is powerless to hurt him. I could get no satisfactory explanation from him as to the object of the rice, but he sometimes uses mustard seed instead or any other kind of grain.

That is the story, and it at least has the merit of being absolutely true. I attempt no explanation, for I have none to offer.

Mr. C. V. Swaminath Aiyar corroborates and explains the mystery in the same paper:

"The Saiyad professes that he neither hears nor sees any traces of the snakes that he finds. He says that he concentrates his mind on his task by a sort of sixth sense and knows intuitively when a cobra is near him; he claims that he can draw the snake out of its hole by his will-power and that it is powerless to hurt him." All this is true. The development of "the sixth sense" is regularly taught in he science of yoga, which applies the higher principle of psychics to practical everyday life.

By performing what is technically called "yoga samyama one may bring one's mind to be in tune with *anu ital of being* from the lowest to the highest. Once during the course of my practice, I actually found myself in tune with the pulsations of plant-life and could not sleep because of the persisting appeal of a scorched plant for water to refresh its withering limbs. At first I could not understand the strange sensation; but soon I found out what the mysterious feeling was owing to, and got relief from it by getting up and supplying the refreshing element which the plant so much needed to sustain its life. I think I wrote of it, at the time, to the *Hindu*, and it is common occurrence with those who have attained to sufficient psyshic control in the training of their mind.

The explanation is simple. All states of beings are made up of certain etheric vibrations to which their whole life and being responds. To the adept in *Nathanusandanum* who has learned to merge his mind in *Nada* (the primal vibrations of primordial matter vibrant with life) and to raise if again from it to any gamut, by *Yoga samyama*, everything is possible and nothing impossible. You have but to learn to attune your mind to the given gamut or octave which governs the state of being of any creature or state of being you are concerned with and you find yourself *in tune with it*. Your superior intelligence and ability to control the whole series of virations gives you the needed advantage and superiority which however you cannot abuse, while "the Law of attunement" doeth the rest and worketh the miracle which the ignorant watch and wonder with amazement. This is all: and there is no mystery about it at all. It is all quite according to the eternal laws of nature, as wireless telegraph or radiograph.

A NOTABLE NEGRO.

MASTER OF LANGUAGES AND LEARNING.

An interesting event has just taken place in the unveiling at Sierra Leone, West Africa, of a memorial to a negro, both blacks and whites contributing to the fund. The subject of the tribute was the late Dr. Edward Wilmot Blyden, LL.D., the eminent negro scholar and writer.

The dedication of the memorial, which took the from of a solid drinking fountain, was performed by the Governor of the Colony, Sir E. M. Merewether, and the occasion was observed as a public holiday there.

The London committee consisted of Sir Owen Philipps, K.C.M.G. (chairman), Sir W. H. Lever, Bart., Sir Harry Johnston, G.C.M.G., Mr. Leo Weinthall, F.R.G.S., (treasurer and joint hon. secretary), with whom was associated in the latter duties Mr. John Raphael.

The list of supporters included the leaders in West African native circles, whilst on this side the names appeared of Lord Milner, chairman of the Bank of British West Africa, and Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., formerly Governor of Sierra Leone and of the Gold Coast, Lord Cromer, Sir John Brunner, M.P., Mr. Percy Molteno, M.P., the Niger Company and the African Society, and the "African World."

In the course of his address at the unveiling Sir Edward Merewether said that the thing which, perhaps, most impressed those who knew Dr. Blyden was his extraordinary scholarship. He was a pastmaster of the English language, and was simply saturated with the classics. At the same time, he seemed to have been intimately acquainted with most of the European languages, not to mention Arabic and the African tongues. Some of his opinions had been questioned, but that was a matter which might be safely left.

No one could possibly deny his great learning, his deep religious feeling, and his passionate affection for his country and his own race.

The monument, designed by Mr. Richard Roe, F.R.I.B.A., has a granite base, is built of Portland stone, and stands 14ft. high. It is topped by a fine bronze portrait-bust of Dr. Blyden, sculptured by Mme. Longworth. It faces Freetown Harbour.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

"AT HOME" OF MEMBERS.

MAMMAL SURVEY FUND.

An "At Home" of members and their friends of the Bombay Natural History Society, of which Mr. John Wallace, C. E., is president, took place on Thursday.

Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla exhibited some interesting flowers from the Victoria Gardens and made some remarks on them.

The election of the following 53 members since the last meeting was announced:—Mr. S. J. Martin, Gonda, Oudh; Mr. F. Newton, Rangoon; Maharaj Kunwar Bhupal Singh Bahadur of Udaipur; Major M. P. Phelps, Colaba, Bombay; Mr. J. B. Wood, I.C.S., C.I.E., Indore; Capt. J. E. Cruickshank, Myitkyina, U. Burma; Dr. M. Barr, Bombay; Major W. M. P. Wood, Rajkot; Mess Secretary, R. A. Mess, Jhansi; Mr. F. H. Sprott, Coorg; Mr. C. B. Paterson, Dehra Dun; The Principal, Dharwar Training College for Men, Dharwar; Mr. F. Murdoch, Jalpaiguri; Major H. O. Parr, Ahmedabad Camp; Mr. E. G. Herbert, Bangkok; Lt. A. D. McRae, Rangoon; Mr. E. A. Watson, Narayangani; Capt. W. K. Lair, R.F.A., Jubbulpore; Major A. D. Musgrave, R.F.A., Neemuch; Capt. F. V. Pogson, Meerut; Mr. V. G. Bell, Kuantan, Panang, F.M.S.; Mr. F. R. Madan, Kurnool; Dr. Malcom Smith, Bangkok, Siam; The Curator, Sarawak Museum, Sarawak; Lt. J. C. Hutchinson, Almora, U.P.; The Secretary, Srinagar Club, Kashmir; Mr. D. Milner-Moore, Abu Road; Mr. B. Stephenson, Chittagong; Mr. J. T. Miliers, I.F.S., Abbottabad, N.W.F.P. Mr. C. L. Philip, I.C.S., Orissa; Mr. E. G. Peters, Cachar; Mr. A. J. Clark, I.C.S., Jhelum Dist.; Mr. E. A. Andrews, Jorhat, Assam; Dr. R. A. Murphy, Dibrugarh, Assam; The Honorary Secretary, R. A. Mess, Trimulgherry, Deccan; Capt. A. D. Murray, R.G.A., Quetta; Mr. J. F. Holmes, Bilaspur, C.P.; G. E. R. Cooper, Mussoorie; Lt. F. H. Peppe, R.F.A., R.A. Mess, Campbellpore; Mr. W. J. Fitz-Gerald, Gwalior, C.I.; Lt. J. W. Thomson-Glover, Rawalpindi; Capt. O. T. M. Leckie, Baroda; Mr. A. G. Scott, Ellichpur, Berar, C.P.; Mr. C. H. Bristow, I.C.S., Ahmedabad; Mr. T. F. G. Shephard, Bulsar; Mr. R. G. Wordsworth, Murree Hills; Nawab Burzorji Jamsetjee Subedar of Aurangabad; Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Hyderabad, Deccan; Mr. G. L. Horsfall, Ceylon; Miss L. Harkness, Bombay; Mr. J. S. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., Kumaon, U.P.; Mr. C. G. Hawas, Poona; Mr. P. N. H. Bakar, Parel, Bombay;

The Joint Honorary Secretaries acknowledged the following contributions to the Museum since the last meeting:—

Burmese Civet and Marbled Cat, Shan States, Mr. L. E. C. Everard.

Common Ratel (alive), Cutch, H. H. The Rao of Cutch.

1 Clouded Leopard Skin, Silchar, Mrs. Jackson.

1 Domestic Cat Skin, Coorg, Mr. J. A. Graham.

6 Squirrel Skins, Siam, Mr. E. W. Trotter.

1 Wild Pig, 3 Porcupines, 1 small Indian Civet and 1 Jackal, Bengal Mr. M. M. Mackenzie.

Picked up heads of 3 Sind Ibex and 1 Oorial, Sind Hills, Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S.

1 Sind Ibex head, Sind Hills, Major G. Gardyne.

1 Afghan fox and 1 Desert Fox, Baluchistan, Major Lee.

9 Wild Pig Skulls, 4 Porcupine, Skulls, 1 Sloth Bear Skull, 1 Shrew, 17 Bird Skins 1 Russell's Viper, and 2 Spiders, Chanda, Mr. C. R. S. Pitman.

Skins of Porcupine, Panther and Brown Palm Civet, and some beetles, N. Coorg, Mr. L. Newcome.

1 Persian Hare, Shiraz Lt.-Col. J. A. Douglas.

2 Large Red Flying squirrels, Chittral, Major R. L. Kennion.

Arabian Desert Cat, and 2 Snakes, Koweit, Capt. W. H. Shakespear.

Large Indian Civet, Mungoose, Brown Ferret-badger, 2 Bengal Florican eggs and 11 Bird skins, Bhutan Duars, Mr. H. V. O'Donel.

1 Small-toothed Palm Civet, Tavoy, Mr. C. Beadon.

1 Jackal Skin, Bushire, Sir P. Z. Cox.

1 Jackal skin, Bushire, Capt. Birdwood.

1 Wooly and 1 large red flying Squirrel, Chitral Capt. H. D. Stirling.

1 small Kashmir flying Squirrel, 2 night Herons, and 1 Pochard, Chitral, Capt. R. D. O. Hill.

Wild Dogs skin, Siam, Mr. G. F. W. Elwes.

Wolfs skin, Gilgit, Major A. D. Macpherson.

2 Black-buck heads, Indore,

3 Frontlets of Javan Sambar, Mauritius Capt. D. Meinertznagen.

1 White-tailed rat and 1 longtailed rat, Khandala, Rev. F. Dreckmann.

Tree Mouse, 5 Scorpions, etc.

5 Birds, and nest, Col. H. Delme-Radcliffe.

1 Brown-headed Gull, 1 Brown booby, 1 Flying Lizard, 4 Fighting Fish, 2 Big headed Turtles (alive), 1 Black Cobra and some shells, Singapore, Mr. F. H. S. Stone.

1 Missle Thrush, Lahore, Capt. C. A. Rocke.

A small collection of eggs, Trimul gherry, Major R. Sparrow.

A small collection of eggs, Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker.

A small collection of eggs. Col. T. E. Marshall.

4 Eggs of the Indian Wren Warbler, Lahore, Capt. A. Cruickshank.

1 Baers Pochard, and 1 Andaman Teal, Manipur, Mr. J. C. Higgins.

1 Manipur Bush Squirrel, Manipur, Lt.-Col. H. G. Tytler.

3 Eggs of Black Ibis Travancore, Mr. C. E. Rhenius.

1 Malay Bittern, Ceylon, Major C. H. Ward.

1 Female Snew, Shiraz, Major Capper.

Common Crow (variety) Bikanir, Mr. N. B. Parish.

A number of Snakes, Lizards, Butterflies, and Hymenoptera, Baluchistan, Capt. G. Jolly.

A collection of Snakes, Lizards, and Frogs, Ceylon, Mr. E. E. Green.

One Arabian Chameleon (alive), Aden, Mr. H. E. Standage.

1 Indian Chameleon (alive), Ratnagiri, Mr. Agharkar.

Several Fish, etc., Bombay, Mr. F. Knight.

A collection of Butterflies, Malay States Mr. C. B. Holman Hunt.

Turtles Skull, and Fossil tooth, of elephant, Punjab, Hon. H. C. O. Dridgeman.

2 Mugger heads, Vehar, Mr. D. C. Boyle.

Minor contribution have been received from Messrs. W. W. Bulkley, B. S. Carter, D. N. Cursetjee, A. B. D'. Souza, A. A. Dunbar Brander, R. E. A. Elliot, T. M. Evans, F. Field, F. Foulkes, F. W. Core, P. F. Gomes, G. Macdonald, W. R. McClements, W. F. Miller, F. J. Mitchell, D. Remedios, B. D. Richards, W. Sharman, W. S. Thom, G. B. Scott, C. Meyer, Lt.-Col. E. M. Hassard, T. W. Irvine, Majors J. W. L. Elgee, J. Girvin, C. W. Burton, W. H. Kenrick, A. Wilson, Captains A. G. Frere, Capt. O' Brien, Llewellyn, C. A. Rocke, Drs. A. Bayley de Castro, R. A. Murphy, Thomson, H. Hankin, Commander Headlam, and Archdeacon, G. P. Cory.

LATEST DONATIONS.

The Honorary Secretaries announced that since the last meeting about Rs. 7,500 had been received which included donations from the Government of Ceylon Rs. 2,500, the Government of Burma Rs. 1,000, Sir Dorab Tata Rs. 1,000, the Maharaja of Jodhpur Rs. 1,000, the Maharao Sahib of Kohta Rs. 500, Wadia Trustees Rs. 500, Maharaja of Radhanpur State Rs. 200, Saw Bwa Saw Hke Rs. 250.

Unfortunately places like Burma and the Himalayas were expensive to work as transport was very costly, so that it is hoped that all those who are interested in the work of the Society will subscribe freely to the funds.

They also stated that since the last meeting, collections had been received from Mr. Crump from Deesa, Mt. Abu, and Danta, and two from Ceylon from Major Mayor. One large collection was on its way from Burma where it had been made by Mr. Shortridge in the Shan State. At the present time Mr. Crump has just started to work Kumaon and is making a beginning above Almora. Mr. Shortridge is now working near Mandalay and Major Mayor is continuing in Ceylon where he has had to work against very adverse weather conditions. Attention was drawn to Major Mayor's second collection which was on exhibition and contained some interesting Flying Squirrels, Mongooses, Cats and Monkeys.

JAPANESE LITERATURE.

LECTURE AT THE SALLE FRANCAISE.

On Wednesday last, Prof. Louis Peltier delivered an interesting address on Japanese literature before the members of the Salle Francaise, when a large and distinguished audience was present. M. K. Iwasaki, Consul for Japan, was in the chair.

M. Peltier, in opening his discourse, said that the Japanese was the most difficult language to learn. Japanese literature may be said to be one of the richest in the world. It was continuous and the literary production was intense. From the eighth century Japanese literature was rising by leaps and bounds and, in fact, during that century poetry had already reached its golden age with such poets as Hitomaro Akahito, Okura, Tabibito and Zakamochi.

During the ninth, tenth and eleventh centuries, the influence of women writers was distinctly felt, and there were women writers whose masterpieces are read even to this day with great delight in Japan. They were Jinji, Monog and Tari, or the romance of Jinji and Makura no Zoshi, i.e., "Pillow sketches." He then referred to the feudal system that once prevailed in Japan and to the Samurai dynasty. He proposed to deal with the Meiji period and the present gigantic and incredibly rapid growth of Japan in a second lecture.

M. G. Shimidzu, of the Nippon and Yusen Kaisha Steam Navigation Co., gave the audience an excellent exhibition of the famous Japanese lyric drama, the Hagoromo, which was very well appreciated. M. G. Shimidzu's characteristic Japanese mannerism was one that produced both fun and frolic.

M. K. Iwasaki, in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the learned lecturer, said that he was entirely at one with Prof. Louis Peltier when he said that the Japanese language was one of the most difficult languages in the world to learn. In fact, the Japanese language consisted of three different languages, viz., the colloquial ordinary, the colloquial polite, and the written language. The construction of Japanese sentences was very awkward, two syllabaries were used, and besides there were thousands of Chinese ideographs. M. Iwasaki had to acknowledge that Japanese literature was difficult to digest even for his own compatriots. He finally thanked M. Peltier for his interesting address and expressed the hope that the lecture will have aroused interest in the audience and people will learn from the Japanese literature the true character of the Japanese nation.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chair was then proposed by M. Peltier, which was carried unanimously.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Constancio Coutinho, B.Sc., met the students of the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution on Wednesday, and delivered a very instructive lecture on the "Prevention of Infectious Diseases" which was highly appreciated by the audience. The lecture was amply illustrated by various modern hygienic appliances.

THEOSOPHICA LECTURE.

Mr. Howard Edic will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Subject:—"Karma: A Theosophical Drama, Part II.". The lecture is open to the public.

I. C. S. REFORM.

GROWING UNPOPULARITY OF SERVICE.

MR. F. A. SKRINE'S VIEWS.

Mr. F. H. Skrine, the well-known ex-Bengal Civilian, has recently put in before the Public Services Commission a memorandum containing his views on Civil Service reform which has the advantage of being more lively reading than most of the opinions delivered before that body. His analysis of the causes which make for the growing unpopularity of the Service among English competitors and his views on the deleterious influence exercised on selected candidates by the Universities at Home, will be read with special interest:—

In 1868, when I passed the competitive examination, it was restricted to the Indian Civil Service and, I remember rightly, there were 340 candidates for fifty appointments. The Home Civil Service was then recruited mainly by patronage; and few, if any, of us would have accepted a post in Whitehall. The examination is now extended to embrace vacant offices at home; and it is a noteworthy fact that they are considered greater prizes than anything offered by India. The causes of the change in sentiment are in part too deeply rooted in our national life to be remedied by any Act of Parliament, and I will enumerate them with becoming brevity. I attribute the preference for the smug security of England to the growth of materialism which has come with the immense extension of the wealthy and parasitic class. Our public schools and the English Universities are largely peopled from the un-co' rich whose sons are under no necessity of earning their daily bread. Their manners and mode of life are imitated by the mass of undergraduates who have come into the world unprovided with the proverbial silver spoon Thus there is an entire absence of idealism; the magnificent potentialities of India have lost their glamour; and the only idea of our upper middle class youth is to excel in sports, and generally to "have a good time." England is now a veritable paradise for young men of moderate means. The comforts and luxuries of a material civilisation have increased tenfold; with dances, theatres, golf and winter sports, the year may be a round of pleasures within the reach of a Civil Service clerk in the Upper Division and they are held to outweigh the drawbacks of inferior pay, slow promotion and prosaic duties. I fear that the Indian Civil Service will not be re-habilitated in the eyes of the young generation until social conditions undergo a radical change;; and this will sooner or later be produced by the Law of Suffering "Only by blood and tears" said Goethe "are nations saved." But there is another train of adverse causation at work which is susceptible of remedy and I venture to indicate its salient points. While every Viceroy of India has paid a well merited tribute to the efficiency of the Civil Service, none of them has stirred a finger as far as I am aware to redress glaring defects in its methods of recruitment and its prospects. The result is that exaggreated accounts of Indian "unrest" largely due to these very defects and of the hardships inseparable from a career in the tropics, have reached the classes from which the Convenanted Service is supplied and influence them adversely to India.

DRAWBACKS OF THE UNIVERSITIES.

Having criticised the curriculum for the examination as it now stands, Mr. Skrine continues:—Let us however assume that a young man has gained sufficient marks to justify his "selection" for an Indian appointment, and follow the attempts made to give him special training. In 1868, when I passed the open competition, the Civil Service Commissioners discouraged residence at a University, for they found the "Dons" persuading a brilliant young man to abandon thougnt of India, and shed lustre on his College in the schools. So we were turned loose in the whirlpool of London, without supervision or guidance. The result was a proportion of moral wrecks and the formation of habits of dissipation which have clung to many of us. Aware of the necessity for some sort of discipline during the pupillary stage, the Civil Service Commissioners now virtually insist on selected candidates becoming affiliated to some University. The majority betake themselves to Oxford or Cambridge, but the change has not been altogether for good. Our ancient seats of learning are self-governed, and therefore intensely conservative, they are purely English institutions. Having grown up with our national life, they reflect some of its blots, *e.g.*, caste-feeling and colour-pride; and impress an indelible stamp on their products. A very large proportion of the undergraduates are *fils de famille*, as the French say; and their luxurious habits increase the cost of University education, while they have a deleterious influence over men who do not possess these problematical advantages of great wealth. The professors and tutors know little of India, and most of then are careless for her interests. In short the entire atmosphere of Oxford and Cambridge is asphyxiating to a young man whose eyes are fixed on Indian life.

AN INDIAN COLLEGE.

Mr. Skrine being then altogether dissatisfied with the present system is a strong advocate for a special Indian College for Civil Service probationers and thus develops his plan for such an institution:—

I would urge, therefore, the necessity of cutting the Indian Civil Service candidate adrift from the Universities; and establishing a college at which selected candidates may receive what 8 May call technical instruction. It must be near London (Blackheath for preference) in order that the best talent may be available for the professorial staff, and that students may follow the proceedings of our Law Courts. I found the reports of cases, demanded in my time, more useful throughout my career, than any other branch of the English training. It is futile to point to the failure of Haileybury College half a century ago, and rake up Sir Alfred Lyall's admission that "it was a mere farce." The science of education is now far better understood: and the need for a certain degree of specialisation is much greater. The Royal Military Academy turns out competent engineers and artillery officers. Osborne does as much for the Royal Navy. I fail to see the disadvantage of a really good college for the instruction of future Indian Civilians.

One immense advantage flowing from a modernised Haileybury is the attainment of a comparatively high standard of culture. The Indian Civil Service is a purely denominational body *qua* its recruitment being open to every British subject. It is notorious that many selected candidates belong to the lower middle class which lags far behind the upper strata in good breeding and polish. Manners, said Dr. Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta, "are everything in the estimation of some people and something in that of everybody." * * * Social distinctions have far greater force there than in Western Europe. It is essential that civilians should have at least a veneer of gentle breeding, teaching them consideration for others and the government of their temper. The great Duke of Wellington as Sir Arthur Wellesley, remarked that he had never come across a high official in India who was really good-tempered; and things are not much better now. But the suave, placid Oriental will not be hustled; and he secretly despises an official who shows coarse breeding by violent language. I maintain that intercourse in college with companions who come from cultured homes would insensibly inoculate others with at least the outward characteristics of a gentleman and sometimes effect a more radical change in them.

"A THIRTY YEAR OLD SUGGESTION."

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Pandia deserves well of the public for having brought to light the thirty year old suggestion of Mr. Crawford to lay out the Pydhonie Tank to public view and save it from being hemmed in by shops, the appearance of which in the locality in question is a disgrace to Bombay. It may not be generally known that a portion of the ground fringing the tank is used for washing, dyeing and drying clothes and for stables for cattle, the accumulated rubbish being either thrown in the tank or used to shore up the crumbling walls of the shops. The owners of the shops no doubt receive excellent rents from their tenants. Obviously, therefore, it is not their interest to overhaul them and erect new and costly structures in their place. But, surely, it is the duty of the Municipality to see that this scandalous thing continues no longer and that dangerous and offensive structures are removed and the premises properly kept clean and healthy.—Yours, etc.,

S. MOWJI.

21 Aug. 1913.

BOMBAY CROP REPORTS.

The following is a summary of the crops reports of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 19th August:—

During the week ending 19th August there was slight rain generally throughout the Presidency. More rain is required in parts of the Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Sowing and transplantation were still going on in some places. Standing crops were slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Nawabshah and Larkana, by rats and grasshoppers parts Thar and Parkar, by grasshoppers parts Bijapur and Dharwar and were suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum and Bijapur. Elsewhere they were in good condition. The fodder-supply was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. Drinking water-supply was adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Sukkur, Larkana and Sholapur. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains though high show a slight tendency to fall. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidncy proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	12 to 39
Gujarat	14 to 26
Konkan	25 to 34
Deccan	15 to 48
Karnatak	34 to 44

The conditions in the Ahmednagar District are generally improving. Gratuitous relief was discontinued from 15th instant. The recipients of dole have been given valedictory dole. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 16th August were 14,762 in Ahmednagar and 440 in Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, 21st. August*, 1913.)

Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Political Agent, Cambay.

Mr. J. C. Curry to act as District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. T. Kirkpatrick.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Collector of Kaira, pending further orders.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Kaira.

Mr. J. C. Ker, I.C.S., is granted furlough for one year and three months in continuation of the privilege leave for three months granted to him by the Government of India.

Mr. Yeshvant Nilkanth Anandkar, Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, is allowed an extension by two months of the furlough granted to him.

Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, license to solemnize marriages is granted to the Reverend B. Luthi of the Basel Mission.

Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., has been elected by the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, as their representative on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr. P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., I. C. S, resigned.

Captain T. G. F. Paterson, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon Surat.

Captain W. H. Boalth, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Larkana.

Captain K. G. Gharpurey, I. M. S., on relief, to act as Civil Surgeon Dhulia.

With effect from 7th August, 1913, Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., to be Under Secretary to Government, Political Judicial and Special Departments.

On return from leave Mr. S. A. M. Lewis, A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Central Division.

On return from leave Mr. F. R. Bader, M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, is posted to the Ratnagiri District.

The Honourable Mr. F. L. Sprott is promoted from Superintending Engineer, Class I permanent, to Superintending Engineer, Class I permanent, and Chief Engineer, Class II temporary, (Spernumerary) with effect from the 5th July 1913.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Bombay are pleased to admit Messrs. Prabhulal Dosabhai Shukla, LL.B., and Vishnu Govind Basarkar, LL.B., as Vakils of the High Court.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Bombay are pleased to issue to Mr. Raghunath Venkatesh a Sanad authorising him to practice as a Pleader in the Ratnagiri District and to Mr. Shanker Janardan Gogate a Sanad authorising him to practice as a Pleader in the Satara District.

Mr. D. R. S. Bourke, Deputy Conservator of Foreste, delivered over and Mr. G. E. Majoribanks, Deputy Conservator of Forests, received charge of the office of the Divisional Forest, Officer, Surat, on the 4th August 1913, in the forenoon.

Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I.C.S., delivered over and Mr. H. V. Braham I.C.S., received charge of the office of the Collector and District Magistrate Panch Mahals, and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, on the 11th day of August, 1913, in the forenoon.

TENANT'S SIEGE IN PARIS

EIGHT FAMILIES FORTIFY THEIR DWELLING

The adventures of the fortified tenants—the eight families who are proteges of the Comte de la Rochefaucauld and M. Cochon—continue merrily, adding considerably to the gaiety of Paris, says a Paris correspondent.

The story is briefly this: the Count, whose lease of a fashionable residence in the Boulevard Lannes had not expired, not wishing to occupy the premises himself, gave permission to the eight families to live there until the expiry of his tenancy.

The landlord, however, had let the premises to the Count, and he did not wish his fashionable quarters occupied by other, perhaps less desirable, tenants, so he secured an eviction order.

This did not please the Count, and was the signal for the appearance on the scene of M. Cochn, "the Tenants' Friend."

The eight families in the meantime prepared themselves for a state of siege, and made ready to resist the officers of the law who should come to turn them out at the appointed time.

Mr. Cochon has got the authorities to stay the execution of the eviction order, but the families are still in the fashionable quarters, and to-day being Sunday, and justice being unable to move, they sallied forth and held a sort of rustic fete on the disused fortification in front of the house. The "Raffut de Saint Polycarpe"—M. Cochon's brass band—played selections with varying success during the day, and dancing was indulged in at intervals, to the great amusement of English and American tourists, who were driven down to see the fun at the price of one franc per head.

The Countess de la Rochefaucauld endeavoured to enter the defences this morning by climbing up the rope, but eventually gave up the feat as being too perilous. She took four men to the nearest grocer's and loaded them with hams, bread, wines, sausages and other comestibles.

The commissary of police says that the garrison will have to surrender—he hopes without any attack being made. He has found a shelter for all the homeless ones, and he declares they cannot possibly object to it.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

THIRD ROUND.

LOYAL NORTH LANCS (1) BEAT A. T. A. SHERWOODS.

A CLOSE STRUGGLE.

There was a fairly big crowd of spectators on the Cooperage yesterday, when a close struggle resulted in a victory for the Loyal North Lancs. by the narrow margin of a goal to nil. It was sturdy football and both teams entered into the fray with great zeal and enthusiasm. The pace was well kept up throughout and everyone fought for all he was worth. Owing to the slippery state of the ground falls and miskicks were frequent and taken over both periods, the balance of exchanges may be said to be even, but the slight qualitative difference in the style of play and alacrity saw the contestants retiring—the Lancs with joy and their opponents with sorrow. The Sherwoods, A. T. A. team put up a gallant fight and were in no way disgraced and but for the unfortunate "hands" in the penalty area during the closing period of the game, off which the only goal of the match was scored against them, would have retired with honours equal. During the initial half, the Sherwoods' Temperance team had slightly the better of the exchanges especially owing to the fact that the heavy going was more suited to their purpose; but as the game wore on, the Loyal North Lancs settled down to real work and had the exchanges decidedly in their favour, though inroads on their their defence were by no means rare. The principal difference lay in the fact that the Lancs. were a better balanced lot the understanding between their defensive and attacking ranks being more in evidence than what could be seen in their opponents. Besides they lasted better and theirs was the greater alacrity in seizing opportunities. As to combination they were both good and bad as pretty passing bouts were frustrated by attempts at overdoing while their long passes looked rather desultory and aimless. They were seen on two occasions at least to be deplorably weak in front of their opponents' goal and centre passes went a—begging, which might have been improved upon by the merest touch. But their attempts were feeble and their attitude hesitant and as an enthusiastic spectator very aptly remarked, they were far too "milky." Woods in goal was quite alert and Spencer the left-back was really brilliant—as quick and resourceful as he was powerful in his kicks. The half-line fed the forwards well, Roberts, their centre-half being always watchful and diligent. Whitmore, the outside right of the Lancs, was a hard sprinter and his brilliant runs, passes and dodging efforts being really most praiseworthy. The Lancs.' forwards on the whole showed pretty combination, but erratic shooting spoiled many good openings. The insidemen understood each other well, but they fumbled at critical moments to the disappointment of their supporters.

The Army Temperance forwards worked hard throughout and with better support from their half-line would have made their attacks more telling and incisive, but their defensive ranks especially the half-line fell off considerably after ends had been changed and despite strenuous efforts could not make their progress effective and with their defence showing signs of weariness, they had to fall back at times to help their defence. They resorted to long passes at times after brilliant dodging efforts but generally unsupported especially as they were during the second period, they could not very well have a standing hold for any appreciable period on the opposing defence. Towards the closing period (7 minutes to time) McCullogh was penalised for "hands" in the penalty area and Roberts taking the "free" beat Clifton, who showed great pluck throughout, with a stinging shot which gave the latter no chance of saving. Thereafter it was a ding-dong affair and the Temperance men strained every nerve to get on equal terms but fated not to score they retired beaten. They played a plucky game and were by no means disgraced.

The supervision of the game left much to be desired, as an many instances no notice was taken of gross infringements of rules and at others players were penalised for "offside" for reasons best known to the referee himself.

The teams were:—

Loyal North Lancs.—Woods, goal; Broomfield and Spencer, backs; Turley, Roberts and Dance, halves; Whitmore, Bradley, Hall, Barker and Andrews, (forwards).

A. T. A. Sherwoods.—Clifton, goal; McCullogh and Leadham, backs; Fitz John, Astle and Bowler, halves; Stevenson, Sampson, Mitchell, Thompson, and Wilson, (forwards).

Referee:—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Sherwood Foresters vs. Royal Scots.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

(UP TO DATE.)

FIRST ROUND.

Durham, L. I. beat Dorest Regiment (holders)—1—0.

SECOND ROUND.

Royal Scots beat Bombay Gymkhana —3—0.

G. I. P. Railway beat Grant Medicals 0—0, 3—0.

Loyal North Lancs beats Middlesex Regiment—3—0.

A. T. A. Sherwoods beat R. G. A. (Bombay)—1—0.

Sherwood Foresters beat R. F. A. (Kirkee)—4—0.

Durham, L. I. beat R. F. A. (Kamptee)—2—1.

Inniskilling Fusiliers beat New Ubique (scratched).

Bombay Athletic beat Y. M. C. A.—0—0, 1—0.

THIRD ROUND.

Loyal North Lancs beat A. T. A. Sherwoods—1—0.

POONA RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

TO BE RUN ON SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST, 1913.

HORSES LEFT IN, after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m., on Thursday, 21st August, 1913.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Division 1.—Distance 1 mile.

Gunboat 9st. 10lbs., Lumination 9st. 7lbs., Hilarity 9st. 6lbs., Ute 9st. 2lbs., Bombastic 9st., Dalmatia 8st. 12lbs., Coat-of-Arms 8st. 12lbs., Chobham 8st. 5lbs., Forfeit 7st. 11lbs., Beroll 7st. 7lbs., Parkhill 7st. 7lbs., and Pretty Good Sort 7st. 5lbs.

DIVISION II.

Solution 9st. 12lbs., Hamara 9st. 12lbs., Flying Fish (late Tears) 9st. 11lbs., Wayward and Wild 9st. 10lbs., Monaleen 9st. 9lbs., Sugar Loaf 9st. 7lbs., Picnic 9st. 6lbs., Valerius 9st. 2lbs., Macarn 9st. 1lb., St. Gilgen 8st. 13lbs., Vic's Pride 7st. 3lbs., Silver Memory 7st. 2lbs., Vancouver 6st. 3lbs., and Mordialloc 6st.

THE SATARA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

DIVISION I.

Abdul Malik 10st., Regent 9st 2lbs., Money Gold 9st. 11lb., Baloz 9st. 11lb. Lord Durham 8st. 12lbs., Bravo 8st. 10lbs., Thaboor 8st. 8lbs., Terror 8st. 7lbs., Parliament 8st. 7lbs., Thufha 8st. 6lbs., Valens 8st. 5lbs., Young Salanic 8st. 4lbs., Galiard 8st. 3lbs., Purity 8st. 3lbs., Sunspot 8st. 2lbs., Sweden 7st. 11lbs., Singer 7st. 10lbs., France 7st. 9lbs., Minerva 7st. 4lbs., The Winner 7st. 4lbs., Kaharaman 7st., and Mysore 7st.

DIVISION II.

Sparrow Hawk 9st. 8lbs., King 9st. 6lbs., Guinea Merchant 9st. 6lbs., Yanasib 9st. 5lbs., Harry Johnson 9st. 3lbs., Haify 9st. 2lbs., Trustee 9st. 2lbs., Duhallow 9st., Last Chance 8st. 13lbs., Welcome (late Ghalyum) 8st. 13lbs., Gafal 8st. 10lbs., Abdul Azis 8st. 10lbs., Iron Chest 8st. 10lbs., Real 8st. 8lbs., Fado 8st. 6lbs., Farash 8st. 5lbs., Punjab 8st. 5lbs., Guy Fawkes 8st. 5lbs., Afzur Jung 8st. 1lb., Maidania 8st. 1lb., Poona Mail 7st. 9lbs., Occident 7st. 7lbs., Grey Ghost II 7st. 4lbs., Bund Garden 7st., and Mars 7st.

THE TALLY-HO-PLATE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

Martha 11st. 7lbs., J. P. 11st. 4lbs., Utopian 11st. 2lbs., Better Luck 11st., Terra Firma 10st. 11lbs., Bulloo 10st. 6lbs., Astrologer 10st., Rob Roy 9st. 7lbs.,

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Beroll 11st. 10st., Airman 10st. 12lbs., Highwood 10st. 10lbs., Currowa 10st. 7lbs., Bambino 10st. 5lbs., Sholto 10st. 3lbs., Iaddi 9st. 12lbs., Off Side 9st. 7lbs., Silverbolt 9st. 7lbs., Ballysand 9st. 6lbs., Lady Voyou 9st. 5lbs., Boatsong 9st. 5lbs., Miss Drake 9st., Pewter 8st. 2lbs., Topsail 8st., J. P. 8st., and Symbol (late Peggy), 8st.,

A NOVICE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

DIVISION I.

Turkish Spot, Atta Allah, Mercy, Royalist, Saood, Authority, Ghalib, Fareed, Jack, London, Prem, Miss Nagashi, Agent, Jehangir, Shah Sadil, Malik, First King, Dhaidan, Old China, Startler, Young Mooreed, Fajzabad, and Peerage.

DIVISION II.

American Spot, President, Good Success, Lord Rosebery, Flying Bird, Small Diamond, Bezar Beg, Beethoven, Nasirabad, Hurbia, German, Guinea, Red Fish, Turkish Guinea, Pretender II, Alwar, Dhahemsee, Tagali, Marigold, Kader, Urgina, Beg, Biglig, and Safi.

OLYMPIC GAMES DONATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Lord Northcliffe has given £2,000, and the "Times" £500 towards the Olympic games fund.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The R. F. A. (Kirkee) Team.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The R. F. A. (Kamptee) Team.

GOLF.

WEEKLY SWEEPSTAKE.

Rain considerably interfered with the weekly golf competition which was held on Thursday morning over the local course, conditions being by medal play under handicap. In the senior competition only four competitors out of fifteen made any return as it was raining nearly all the time the competition was being played, and the course was in anything but good condition for accurate golf. Nicholson proved the successful competitor with a score of 45, Coombs, Jessop, Lattey being close up with one stroke more. The winner played a steady round with the exception of the fifth hole to which he took eight strokes. This is hardly to be wondered at as the ground going to this hole is particularly heavy and it is more a matter of luck than good play as to whether one gets through without trouble. He finished up well only taking seventeen to the last four holes. Coombs spoilt his card with an eight and a seven, his score for the other seven holes being only two over fours, with an easy putt for two missed at the last hole. Grafton (—9) and Fraser (—7) tied in the Junior Competition with nett scores of 40, Crichton with 41 coming next.

Results:—

SENIOR CLASS.

	Score.	Handicap.	Result.
M. F. Nicholson...	44	—1	45
E. E. Coombs	45	—1	46
J. W. Jessop	45	—1	46
H. P. T. Lattey.....	46	scr.	46

JUNIOR CLASS.

J. E. Grafton	49	—9	40
W. Fraser	47	—7	40
M. D. Crichton.....	48	—7	41
E. Biron	49	—6	43
N. C. Gude	51	—8	43
J. Herbertson	49	—5	44
F. A. H. East	49	—5	44
D. Harrington	53	—9	44
W. W. Collins	53	—9	44
A. L. Clapham.....	49	—4	45
J. E. P. Curry.....	51	—6	46
C. Sherwood	53	—7	46
A. Bergmann	56	—7	49
W. J. Burrows	59	—7	52
H. S. Gaddum	59	—6	53

The Education Department of Burma has introduced the teaching of clay modelling in schools.

"JACK" JOHNSON IN LONDON.

PROTEST AGAINST PUBLIC APPEARANCE.

MUSIC HALL ARTISTS' OPPOSITION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 21.

There is a swelling chorus of protest against the appearance, announced for Monday, of "Jack" Johnson, the pugilist, at Euston and South London variety theatres, after his conviction in America for contravening the White Slave Traffic law.

The "Daily Mail" has inquired the opinion of a number prominent music hall artists and most of them disapprove of the appearance.

CRICKET.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE v. G. M. COLLEGE.

This match was aroused considerable public interest was played between the above Colleges on the Hindu Gymkhana ground yesterday when the St. Xavier's boys won by six wickets and 66 runs. The ground was in a sodden condition and would not allow the bowlers to get any work on with the ball.

The Medicals went to bat first and scored 96 runs, Antia scoring 29 in a very faulty and risky manner, Sidhva 19 and Newlands and Doyle 17 being the only ones to enter into double figures. D. G. Desai took 8 wickets for 26 runs, a very fine performance.

The St. Xavier's were left an hour and three-quarters to beat their opponents' total. The first two wickets fell rapidly but Dongre and Parekh playing superb cricket passed the Medical total. Both batsmen gave a brilliant display of driving and cutting Dongre being loudly applauded for pulling one over the leg boundary. He was missed twice—one being fairly difficult, but Parekh's innings were without the semblance of a chance. Driver gave a pretty display and was undefeated with 16 to his credit, Parekh scoring 67, not out and Dongre 57. The St. Xavier's thus won as stated.

Scores:—

G. MEDICAL COLLEGE.

S. N. Forbes, c and b Desai	0
N. Sidhva, b Desai	19
Easdon, c Gontu, b Desai	1
D. R. Kharas, c Parekh, b Desai.	4
R. E. Dadachanji, c Gandhi, b Desai	2
Newlands st. Kapadia, b Driver ...	17
Patil, b Gonthu	0
P. M. Antia, c Parekh, b Desai ...	29
F. E. Cooper, b Desai	0
Doyle, not out	17
Engineer, c S. M. Gonthu, b Desai.	0
Extras	7
Total	96

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

M. Ghandi, c Dadachanji, b Engineer	2
N. S. Gonthu, b Engineer	6
V. S. Dongre, c Doyle, b Cooper ...	57
T. A. Parekh, not out	67
D. D. Driver, not out	16
F. M. Kapadia, l-b-w b Dadachanji.	1
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	13
Total (for 4 wkts.) ...	162

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Cooper	1	for	58
Engineer	2	for	40
Dadachanji	1	for	31
Newlands	0	for	20

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Desai	8	for	26
Dongre	0	for	18
Gonthu M. S.	1	for	20
Driver	1	for	25

DONGRE ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS SHIELD.

This match in the first round of the "Dongre Anglo-Vernacular Schools Shield" for boys under fourteen years of age was played to-day on the Wilson College Gymkhana ground between the Elphinstone Middle School and the Potdar Anglo-Vernacular School resulting in an easy win for the former by an innings and sixty-seven runs. Nadkarni and Narvekar chiefly contributed to the marvellous success of the Elphinstone Middle School both by their splendid bowling and batting. Kamat and Muzavar bowled well for the Potdar School. The fielding of both the teams was very good. Nearly a thousand little children from the respective schools mustered to watch the game; and it was quite a pleasant sight to witness the enthusiasm and joviality of the boys.

The following are the scores:—

Elphinstone Middle School ... 90

Potdar A.-V. School 7 plus 10 equal to 17

COUNTY CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Kent beat Leicester at Canterbury by 264 runs.

Worcester beat Lancashire by five wickets at Dudley.

Yorkshire beat Essex at Bradford by an innings and 48 runs.

The contests between Surrey and Warwickshire at Birmingham and between Notts and Middlesex at Nottingham were drawn, the first-named winning on first innings.

CORPORATION TENDERS.

QUESTION OF NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.

A weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall the chairman Mr. F. M. Chinoy who attended for the first time after his recovery from serious illness, presiding.

The Committee considered a report from the Municipal Commissioner on the following resolution passed by the Corporation at the instance of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta:—"That the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee be requested to furnish the following information: (1) The names of newspapers in which notices were given inviting tenders for the supply of Cast Iron Pipes, Barlocks and Meters in connection with the duplication of the Tansa Main, with the number of times they were repeated; (2) the time allowed for the submission of tenders and (3) whether the advertisements inviting tenders were given to papers in England, and, if not, why not?"

The Commissioner in his report stated:—

It became apparent at an early stage of the discussion that the material to be selected for, at any rate, a large section of the duplication would be steel, and accordingly, without prejudice to the ultimate decision on this point, a preliminary notice was sent out on 5th July 1912 for publication in the following journals in England:—"The Engineer:" "Engineering," and "The Surveyor."

Mr. Midgley Taylor, whose advice was sought in the matter, reported on 1st November 1912, confirming his previously expressed opinion in favour of steel for the section as far as Ghatkopar. On receipt of this report and in anticipation of the final sanction of the Corporation to the execution of the work, advertisements inviting tenders were published in England about the end of December 1912 in the following journals through Mr. Midgley Taylor to whom copies of tender forms, plans, etc., were furnished:—"The Engineer," "Engineering" and "The Surveyor." In India the notice appeared in the following papers:—

The "Times of India" issues of 6th and 13th December, the "Statesman" issues 7th and 8th December, and "Indian Engineering," issues of 14th and 21st December.

The date originally fixed for the receipt of tenders was the 18th February 1913 but on the representation of some of the English manufacturers made through Mr. Midgley Taylor it was changed to March 25th. The notice of this change of the date was published in the issue of the "Times of India" of the 18th January 1913 and of the "Statesman" and the "Indian Engineering" of the 21st and 25th January respectively and Mr. Midgley Taylor was requested by cable to arrange to publish the notice in the English papers.

REPRESENTATION FROM ENGLAND.

As the date for the receipt of tenders was approaching, a strong representation was made to the Municipal Commissioner on 13th March 1913 by Mr. A. N. Macquistan purporting to be on behalf of the Cast Iron pipe founders of Great Britain, urging the claims of Cast Iron pipes in preference to those of steel. It was therefore decided that alternative tenders for Cast Iron pipes should be invited and accordingly a notice calling for such tenders was published in the "Times of India;" the "Bombay Gazette;" the "Bombay Chronicle" and the 'Advocate of India." The notice was not published in the English papers as the C. I. manufacturers were already represented in Bombay and the period for the receipt of tenders had almost expired. The main object of inviting these tenders was to determine finally whether the selection of C. I. in place of steel offered any financial advantage.

Messrs. Mephan Fergusson's tender for lockbar steel pipes was eventually accepted.

Advertisements inviting tenders for Cast Iron pipes were not published in the English journals because the English C. I. industry has already ample and well established representation in Bombay and local advertisement would consequently reach all firms likely to tender.

Advertisements inviting tenders for 24 inches C. I. pipes for laying an outlet main from Malabar Hill Reservoir along Queen's Road and Sandhurst Road sanctioned in Corporation Resolution of 18th November 1912 were invited on 10th March 1913 by a notice issued in the following papers of the 13th March 1913:—The "Jam-e-Jamshed;" the "Dnyan Prakash;" the "Times of India;" the "Bombay Exchange Gazette" and the "Advocate of India", and were made returnable on 20th May.

Contracts were in due course entered into with the following firms:—

Messrs. Macbeth Brothers for Sluice Valves and Penstocks, Messrs. Heatley and Gresham for Pneumatic Plant, and Messrs. John Fleming and Co. for Venturi meters, etc.

With regard to the C. I. pipes for syphon No. 8 and for the Queen's Road Main, the tenders recommended for acceptance were those of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. These tenders were carefully scrutinized by the Hydraulic Engineer and the Commissioner before submission to the Standing Committee, by whom they were exhaustively discussed. Further enquiries and consideration of the tenders was made by cable through Mr. Midgley Taylor, but, as none of the offers received from other English manufacturers compared favourably with those of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., the latter were accepted."

It was resolved to forward the report to the Corporation.

JAEGER HOSIERY FOR PRESENT WEAR.

This is undoubtedly the most reliable underwear for the prese season, being "PUREWOOL" is a sure protection against chills.

UNDERVESTS, NATURAL GAUZEWOOL 6 for Rs. 33.
UNDERPANTS. " " 6 for Rs. 36.
CHOLERA BELTS, LIGHT MAKE each Rs. 2-8.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD
Gentlemen's Outfitters

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:-BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-8
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM. BHARUCHA & Co,

AN ABSOLUTELY FREE TRIAL.

Will you accept a Trial Tin of MILKMAID RICH THICK BEAUTIFUL CREAM which is cheaper than, and superior to, Indian Dairy Cream. The Trial will cost you nothing and will agreeably surprise you. Bonafide enquirers who apply giving their dealer's name will be supplied with a free delivery order for a Tin.

WRITE NOW TO "B. C.", P O. BOX 333, BOMBAY.

DURABILITY SPEED ECONOMY.
THESE ARE THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE 4 CYLINDER 30 HORSE POWER
OVERLAND CAR.
PERFECTLY SPRUNG
PERFECT LUBRICATION
PERFECTION OF COMFORT.
THE EMPRESS OF THE ROAD.
WRITE TO US FOR FULL SPECIFICATION AND ARRANGE WITH US FOR DEMONSTRATION. THE OVERLAND IS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED AND READY FOR THE ROAD.
NOTE THE ADDRESS
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.
35, MEDOWS STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY

THE
Anglo-Indian Empire League.

OFFICES: WHEELER'S BUILDINGS 3RD FLOOR, 218 HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

[Telephone No. 1133.]

Patron:
The Rt. Revd. Edwin James Palmer. M.A.D.D. The Lord Bishop of Bombay.

President-in-Council:
James McDonald Esqr., J. P., Hony. Presidency Magistrate (on leave).

Offg. President-in-Council.
Henry Alfred Handley Payne Esqr., Solicitor Messrs. Payne & Co).

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OBJECTS: Promotion of the intellectual, moral, social and industrial advancement of the communities.

EMPLOYMENT & BUREAU & REGISTRY OFFICE for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in need of employment. All trades supplied clerks, typists, tutors governesses, etc., etc. Employers of Labour may rely on us implicitly, supplying them with the best class of employees obtainable.

Office Hours: 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Further particulars from
THE HONY. SECRETARY.

THE
Dallas Comedy Co.
Performance Commences
AT
9-30 P. M.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

DARWIN.—At the Civil Hospital, Allahabad, 7th August, the wife of B. Darwin, of a son.

ROEBUCK.—At the Manse Badulla, Aug. 6th, to the Rev. and Mrs. E. B. Roebuck, a son.

MARRIAGE.

GILDEA—GROSE.—At St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, 4th Aug., by the Rev. Dr. Borlasse, Richard Bryan Gildea, Survey of India, to Muriel Marguerite Hibbert, daughter of Mrs. Grose and Mr. C. H. Grose, late Registrar Bengal P. W. D., No cards.

DEATHS.

AUSTIN.—On 20th August, 1913, at St. George's Hospital, Ellen Sarah, infant daughter of Mr. Wm. Frank Austin, Guard, G. I. P. Ry., of Raichur, aged 4 months.

GRAY.—7th Aug., at the Lawrence Asylum, Sanawar, Gladys, the dearly beloved daughter of William and Maud Gray, aged 11 years.

REGISTRAR.—Jehangir Byramji Dadabnoy Registrar, eldest son of Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, and brother of M. B. Dadabhoy, of Nagpur, died yesterday morning at his residence at Dadar opposite Railway Station.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Football, Rovers' Tournament Second Round; Sherwood Foresters v. Royal Scots.
English Mail Steamer Arabia due, 5 a.m.
Dallas Comedy Company, "The Mollusc," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

SATURDAY, August 23.

Poona 4th Extra Meeting.
Dallas Comedy Company, "Charley's Aunt" Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 89 Apollo Street, 3.

MONDAY, August 25.

Cricket Match at Poona: Lord Willingdon's XI vs. J. M. Patel's XI.

WEDNESDAY, August 27.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.
Poona 5th Extra Meeting.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
August 22, 1913.

I. C. S. PROBLEMS.

The memorandum, which Mr. F. H. Skrine, the well-known ex-Bengal Civilian, has laid before the Public Services Commission will be read with interest by the public in this country, for it offers in tone and matter a refreshing contrast to the usual trend of official or ex-official evidence. It is not dominated by the obsession that any broadening of the basis on which the Civil Service rests, or that any leavening of the personnel by a more generous admission of Indians, spells disaster to British rule and sound administration. Mr. Skrine, whose sympathetic qualities as an administrator are still a pleasant recollection in Bengal, is even in favour of simultaneous examinations, in regard to which he lays an interesting scheme before the Commissioners; or, rather, his whole scheme for reforming the present mode of recruitment and training for the Service includes, as part of a homogenuous whole, a proposal for simultaneous examinations. Mr. Skrine deals, firstly, with the alleged decline in the attraction of the Indian Civil Service for the young man in England seeking a career, and finds a cause for what he describes as "the preference for the smug security of England" in the growth of materialism which has come with the immense extension of the wealthy and parasitic class.

Our public schools and the English Universities are largely peopled from the un-co' rich whose sons are under no necessity of earning their daily bread. Their manners and mode of life are imitated by the mass of undergraduates who have come into the world unprovided with the proverbial silver spoon. Thus there is an entire absence of idealism: the magnificent potentialities of India have lost their glamour; and the only idea of our upper middle class youth is to excel in sports, and generally to "have a good time." England is now a veritable paradise for young men of moderate means.

There is no doubt a considerable measure of truth in this, and, it is further evidenced by the increasing tendency to regard sport and pleasure, in the worldly sense, as the chief considerations of life, even among those who are still caught by "the glamour of the magnificent potentialities of India,"—potentialities which, often enough, only spell polo and shikar for the young man coming to India. However, these are things depending upon a social evolution, which it is far beyond the power of a Royal Commission to rectify, and we are inclined therefore to pay more attention to the other reasons which Mr. Skrine adduces: the exaggerated accounts of "unrest" and of the hardships of a career in the tropics, which have "reached the classes from which the Covenanted Service is supplied and influenced them adversely to India." The fact is that the Indian Civil Service does much to handicap itself in this respect. Regardless of the notorious fact that the Service still offers a prosperous and attractive career to Englishmen, full of brilliant possibilities, a large number of its members are so fond of drawing persimistic pictures of the unrestful state of the country and the conditions of the Service, that they are themselves to blame if it ceases to attract the same number of the right class of men, as formerly.

Mr. Skrine strongly disfavours the present system of a probationary period at an English University for the successful candidate for the I. C. S. and desires a revival of a special Indian college for probationers, which however, would be a very different place from the old Haileybury. The Universities being purely English institutions, and intensely conservative, they reflect, as Mr. Skrine says, some of the blots of national life, chiefly caste feeling and colour pride. The professors and tutors know little of India, and care less. There is nothing that the Indian probationer can gain at Oxford or Cambridge, which is likely specially to fit him for his Indian career, and we do not think that Mr. Skrine exaggerates when he says that their atmosphere is asphyxiating to a young man whose eyes are fixed on an Indian life. On the contrary his period of probation may be one in which, amid influences tending to create other interests, he may lose the enthusiasm that originally led him to choose an Indian career. Mr. Skrine's alternative is a proposal, which commends itself as much more rational and feasible, than that of any of the others which have been put forward to solve the problem of fitting the young Englishman for the Indian service, or of giving, under a system of simultaneous examinations, to the young Indian the benefit of a probationary period in England. He would have simultaneous examinations held at Delhi and London, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian taking the place at the examination at Delhi and Greek Latin and the European languages in London, and on all successful Indian candidates he would impose the necessity of going to England for the college course, reserving a proportion of vacancies every year for India. A college should be established near London where the selected candidates would undergo instruction calculated to equip them technically for the service. Mr. Skrine very rightly places high in this instruction the necessity of following the proceedings of the Law Courts, and he makes the significant statement that he found the reports of cases, demanded in his time, more useful than any other part of his English training. To such a college Mr. Skrine looks for the attainment of a high standard of culture, and the lessening of colour-pride.

This with the caste instinct is a fatal inheritance from our Aryan forbears: and it is at the root of much Indian discontent. If young Briton and Indian could associate on friendly terms in a college much of the colour prejudice would disappear, with immense results for the harmony of the Civil Service.

It is at any rate, likely, that an early association in this way of English and Indian candidates could not fail to be beneficial to both, putting the colour issue out of the question altogether, and it would go far, as the years went on, to make a homogeneous service to which the Indian educated classes would supply a more reasonable proportion of candidates, and in which the cleavage between Indian and European should gradually disappear, paving the way, as Mr. Skrine says, for a self-governing India.

We are not as much impressed by Mr. Skrine's proposals to remedy some of the grievances, which are alleged to exist at present in the ranks of the Civil Service. It seems to us that the Indian tax-payer already pays heavily enough for the higher Civil Service,—more heavily than in any other country,—and it does not appear a dreadful thing that the Civilian has to commence his career on Rs. 400 a month, and that he has to remain on that stipend until he can pass both the "Higher and Lower Standards." He is sufficiently better off than his contemporaries in business houses, and it is hardly fair to plead "the growth of the standard of comfort"—luxury would be a better word,—among Europeans, as a reason for asking the Indian tax-payer to put his hand in his pocket to increase the pay of the Civilian. As for Mr. Skrine's proposals in regard to furlough they take one's breath away. It may be that modern conditions justify some change of the old rules, under which a Civilian is forbidden to take leave until he has served eight years, so that he can get to Europe and back again so much quicker. But to suggest that there should be a faculty of taking three months' leave every year on full pay, with permission to accumulate it for three years, is going altogether too far, and would be strongly detrimental to the efficiency of the service. The six months after three years' service, which is the usual allowance in mercantile houses, should suffice for the Civilian as it does for the equally hard-working commercial man.

TRAFFIC CONTROL IN BOMBAY.

A vast amount of attention is given by the police in Bombay to the control of street traffic. Quite a formidable array of European inspectors and sergeants and Indian jemadars and constables turn out in the main throughfares between the hours of five and eight in the evening, to ensure the orderly flow of motor and horse vehicles, the occupants of which are taking their evening airing; and woe betide the taxi-driver who passes an inspector or sergeant at more than a moderate pace—though the private driver in front or behind may be allowed a little latitude! On the whole, however, the street traffic in Bombay in this respect is well regulated. But it is curious that so little attempt is made to regulate or supervise traffic arriving at and departing from places of amusement, or to see that some decency and order is preserved among vehicles waiting outside shops and offices. In the latter case half-a-dozen vehicles at a time are permitted to pile themselves up until they stretch half-way across the road, this one's head turned one way and that one's the other, while the occupant of each fresh arrival has to descend in the mud and pick his way through a maze of horse's heads and motor cars. At such places as Boree Bunder station and the Crawford Market every vehicle is allowed to come up to the entrance from whichever direction suits it best, instead of all being made to turn in from the same direction, and when two meet from opposite directions, the driver who can shout the loudest or is most daring gets in first. If a vehicle has to wait it is generally left to choose its own spot to do so, unless the driver of a humble victoria or a taxi happens, for some reason unconnected with the maintenance of order, to incur the anger of a policeman. Outside crowded places of amusement there is no such thing as all vehicles being made to approach the entrance from one direction, and when a huge audience turns out from some popular theatre there is a regular pandemonium of rushing vehicles. All this could be very easily rectified with a little intelligent organisation and supervision, and it is not creditable to a great city like Bombay that the police in this matter should display less efficiency than in sister cities, such as Calcutta, for instance, where these things, nowadays, are well managed.

THE TRADE OF DELHI.

Replying to the Calcutta forebodings that the trade of Delhi will be more and more attracted to Amritsar and Agra, the "Pioneer" holds that "no figures are ever given in support of the gloomy predictions as to the future of Delhi" probably because the "returns if compiled would tell another story." The fact, we are told, is that the present is the dull time of the Delhi year and the bazar's attitude is one of waiting "to see how the rains will finish the next month." The "Pioneer's" own prediction makes Delhi without doubt "a great distributing centre." When the scheme of local taxation has been revised and matured, there will be no more octroi duties, "and this alone will vastly stimulate trade." The Chamber of Commerce looks forward to a favourable opportunity to effect a reasonable understanding between the wholesale purchasers and agents of district dealers with reference to commissions and discounts. Further, it is stated, the Imperial Delhi Committee are considering the various suggestions that have been submitted to them for the opening-up and improvement of the business part of the walled city. Their decision in this matter will doubtless be in accordance with the views of the local commercial community, which considers that the western end of the Chandni Chowk should be the centre of trade and banking activity. In any case Delhi has no need to be alarmed at the forebodings of Calcutta, where the wish that the new Imperial City may come to grief is father to thought.

DAY BY DAY.

Greek Poets in the War.

In the heavy toll which the Balkan war has taken from the belligerents is to be included a number of Greek poets. "They have not only given their songs but their lives to the cause," writes M. Demetrius Asteriotis in the "Mercure de France." Among the poets who have been killed are Kostas Gounaris, the writer of peasant songs and *berceuses*, Christos Makris (who wrote under the name of Perasikos), Georges Skips, Fifios Matsos, and finally Laurent Mavilis, of Corfu, who fell at the battle of Driskos, in Epirus. Maviles, who had volunteered for service at the age of fifty-two, was an active partisan of cosmopolitan culture. He had published translations of Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," Browning's "Saul," and had written a number of beautiful poems. His dying words were noble: "I never dreamed that I should have the glory of dying for my country." His death is a national disaster.

Red Tape.

The following piece of red tapeism will probably take a lot to beat, says the "Empire." A European who was undergoing a term of imprisonment in Bombay, was "wanted" in Calcutta to answer a charge of cheating preferred against him by several local clubs. An application was made to the authorities in Bombay, who had the accused sent down to Calcutta to stand his trial. The Bombay sentence expired on the 12th instant, at which date the accused was still on trial in Calcutta. Before, however, he could be discharged under the Bombay sentence it was necessary to escort the prisoner back to Bombay in charge of two officers. On arrival there on the 12th he was very politely told that his sentence had expired and that he was discharged. Immediately, however, he was re-arrested and brought back to Calcutta. An officer in charge of a prisoner is, under the C. S. Regulations, entitled to double second-class fare from and to his home station, so that in all the value of six second-class fares had to be paid, in addition to hotel and other charges, for certain information to be conveyed to the accused, of which he was presumably perfectly aware and which could have been done by the jail authorities at Alipore, where he was lodged in the absence of any bail order.

Date of the Mahabharata.

The period dealt with in the Mahabharata is generally supposed to be buried so completely in the mists of antiquity as to render it impossible to calculate its date with any approximation to accuracy. This may be so, writes the "Statesman," but Professor Joges Chandra Roy contributes an interesting paper to the latest proceedings of the Astronomical Society of India, in which a daring attempt is made to arrive by astronomical calculation at the date of the war to which the great epic poem refers. The Professor analyses with much acuteness both internal and external evidence as to the period of the struggle. The internal evidence, from the astronomical point of view, is to be found in the references occurring in the poem to the position of the sun at various times in the development of the story with other astronomical data. These are somewhat complicated by the fact that the poet or poets describe the state of the heavens as abnormal during the time the struggle lasted as might have been expected in a campaign which cost a million lives in eighteen days. "The planets," says Professor Roy, "are made to occupy such positions as indicate evil times. Nature ran wild and the curious reader will find among other phenomena the mention of sunspots. "In spite of all difficulties, however, the Professor arrives at the conclusion, which has already found qualified acceptance, that the struggle probably took place in the twenty-fourth century B.C., and that the greater portion of the present Mahabharata was composed about the 13th century B. C.

Death of Mr. A. K. Vakil.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Anupram Kirparam Vakil, which occurred in Bombay early yesterday morning. The deceased was a prominent citizen and Municipal Councillor of Surat, and was for several years manager of the estate of the family of the Nawabs of Surat and Baroda. He was 67 years of age at the time of his death. He was brother of the late Mr. Bhimbhai Kirparam, Talukdari Settlement Officer of Gujerat, and his son, Mr. Chootubhoy, is a partner in a local firm of solicitors.

Resolution on Educational Policy.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. Surrendranath Banaerjee has given notice of a resolution to be moved at the next Simla session of the Imperial Legislative Council regarding the present educational policy of the Government of India with reference to their certain recent proposals. The resolution will not be discussed at the Simla session. The "Bengalee" says that the consideration of the question as to whether the proposed resolution should be discussed has been postponed until after the Simla season.

"The Turkey Trot."

Apropos of Mr. Dallas' announcement, that two of his company, "The Dennys," will give an exposition this evening before the performance of "The Mollusc" of the "craze" dances which have recently pervaded a certain class of London ball room, Mr. Reginald Denny tells a story about the "Turkey Trot." Soon after it was introduced in England, and was treated in some directions censeriously, Mr. Denny, who specialized in these dances, was at a public ball at Olympia when it was understood that the "trot" would not be allowed. Hearing of the prohibition, he wagered that he and a lady, recently arrived from America, with a musical comedy company, would dance it during the evening. Contrary to expectations, the dance was not only not stopped, but was received with great acclamation and had to be repeated. Thus, it is argued that these dances can be performed gracefully and with no impropriety. Possibly, Mr. Dallas will have set a fashion in Bombay which may be followed in London, and we shall find Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's or Sir George Alexander at the St. James' Theatre opening the evening's programme in a similar way. Variety is the order of the day in the entertainment world.

Dutch Troops in Java.

Lieutenant Campbell, of the 40th Pathans, gives an interesting account of the military forces maintained by the Dutch in Java in the last number of the Journal of the United Services Institution. The officers are well-educated Dutch gentlemen, but their knowledge is often theoretical. The petty expenditions to New Guinea and Sumatra give them experience of bush-fighting, no doubt, but other than this they have no opportunities for active service. As regards the rank and file, all units are mixed in the rough proportion of one European or Eurasian to three Javanese, an arrangement which is said to work well although the Dutch East Indian is the wastrel of Holland. The European is accoutred like his Javanese comrades except that he wears a short, sword by way of distinction. Some of the punishments are curious. One of these forbids a private from looking an officer in the face for three months. Javanese soldiers are said to be as fit as the men of the Indian army.

THE LOVE OF BEASTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

It seems so natural that the gentleman should be gentle to his beasts also, that it is without surprise that we find Mr. George Bernard Shaw and Mr. John Galsworthy championing oppressed animals as well as oppressed men. The protectors of the poor, of the educated worker, the slum-dweller, the human under-dog of every kind are naturally also the protectors of docked horses, chained dogs, caged larks and murdered egrets. It has been pointed out that Mr. Shaw's funeral cortege might suitably be composed of all the animals he has not eaten. Mr. Galsworthy, when reproached with taking an exaggerated view of the sufferings of dumb animals, replied that he honestly believed that it was impossible to do so, for he had observed that before men could be gentle and broadminded with each other, they were always gentle and broadminded about beasts. A man, he adds, may agree that there is such a thing as a sense of proportion and that it is not his business to excite himself about the caging of larks, when the world is full of so many such greater evils. True; on the other hand the man who does not get excited when a caged lark comes under his nose runs mighty little chance of getting excited about anything at any time. And excitement is catching. None of us lives in a private world of his own. Everything he says does affect others Because silence and a sense of proportion are not what is demanded of the generous soul. It is the "Saeva indignatio" in the presence of even small wrongs that gets them righted. It is the people who go about shouting that these things make them uncomfortable that win protection for their dumb, furred and feathered fellow creatures. It was another social reformer and ardent champion of the poor and the leprous and all suffering men who gravely addressed the wolf as his brother and the birds as his little sisters. The story, too, is beautifully told of how that austerest and most sleepless of searchers after knowledge, Leonarda Vinci, with his last coppers bought all the caged birds in Milan Market, including a caged eagle, and setting wide their prison doors watched them spread their wings. He was himself old, despised and destitute, yet as his last bird, the eagle, sailed out of sight, he was heard to murmur, "There shall be wings. There shall be wings." Want of sympathy with animals is only the surest of many signs of an uncultivated imagination, that edgeless sword with which so many of us get uselessly armed.

The writer knows a teacher to whom the zoological gardens became a place of horror, after he had once watched there the hopeless anguish of the caged lion, pacing in a fever of pain hundreds and hundreds of times twice his own length and back again,—twice his own length and back again. That is the kind of man, rather than the most learned of scientific persons, who should be put in charge of the studies of young children. It is said that wild creatures are only kept in captivity for scientific purposes. But Galsworthy asks us to put to ourselves this question:—Which do we consider has the larger mind—the man who has satisfied his idle curiosity by staring at all the caged animals in the world, or the man who has been brought up to feel that to keep such indomitable creatures as hawks and eagles, wolves and panthers, shut up, to gratify their curiosity, is a dreadful thing. So is it a dreadful thing to shoot a little dazed grey bird in the first moment of its flight from the trap where it had not even had room to exhaust itself by struggling. So is it a dreadful thing to set a lot of yapping terriers and yelling cars on to one poor little rabbit, that only lays its long ears back and cannot run, because, you see, its heart is broken. So is it a dreadful thing and inconsistent with that sense of form and proportion, which distinguish gentle folk from bounders, to cut off from a horse its long cool swishing tail, or to wear on one's head feathers torn from the exquisite egret in the hour when it should be protecting its young. When the imaginative person reflects on these things he realises that, though we have come a long way and many forms of cruelty are now abhorent to us, there is still a considerable distance to travel before most of us can quite claim to be "gentle" folk.

MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m., on Thursday, no fresh cases of either plague or cholera were reported in Bombay City. There was one attack of small-pox. The total mortality, from all cases was 70, as compared with 102 of the corresponding period of last year, and 60 of that of the year before. Out of 1,256 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday, eleven were found to be plague-infected.

CROSSING THE MARITZA.

REPRESENTATION BY EMBASSIES.

RECALL OF TROOPS ORDERED.

BULGARS TO RE-OCCUPY DEDEAGATCH.

EMBASSIES ASKED FOR WARSHIPS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.

Several Embassies have drawn the attention of the Porte to reports of Turkish advance beyond the line of the River Maritza, and the Russian Ambassador interviewed the Grand Vizier on the question yesterday afternoon.

The Grand Vizier, while denying any intention to occupy territory on the far side of the Maritza, issued orders, in the presence of the Ambassador for the immediate recall of any troops which might have crossed the frontier.

The report that the Bulgarians intended to re-occupy Dedeagatch on Friday, caused a panic in the town, many inhabitants leaving.

The Consuls have applied to the Embassies for warships for the protection of foreign interests.

The re-occupation is actually expected to take place on the 28th. instant in presence of foreign Military Attaches, whom Bulgaria has invited so as to forestall any allegations of atrocities.

GREEK EVACUATION OF THRACE.

ATHENS, Aug. 21.

The Greeks are delaying for a few days the evacuation of the territories in Thrace ceded to Bulgaria till the latter is ready to occupy them. The effect will be to prevent the apprehended Turkish occupation of Dedeagatch and other towns.

ANOTHER WAR ?

GRAVE TURCO-BULGARIAN SITUATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 21.

In spite of Turkish official assurances the Turco-Bulgarian situation is causing grave anxiety. It is stated that the Porte is seriously considering the declaration of war and making a rapid advance on Phillipopolis in order to enforce Bulgaria's assent to the retention by Turkey of Adrianople.

ENVER BEY.

It is believed that a military caucus, headed by Enver Bey, is largely influencing the Government's policy and overbearing more prudent counsels.

REPORTS OF RUSSIAN INTERVENTION.

At the same time, there are renewed reports of impending intervention by Russia with the object of enforcing the Treaty of London. It is even inferred in some quarters, from recent movements of Russian warships in the Black Sea and a certain dislocation of the local steamship services, that some action, possibly the disembarkation of troops, has already been taken.

NAIROBI NEWSPAPER GUTTED.

LOSS COVERED BY INSURANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NAIROBI, Aug. 21.

The buildings of "East African Standard" have been gutted. The loss is estimated at five thousand sterling. The loss is covered by insurance.

PRINCESS INDIRA'S WEDDING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Princess Indira arrived in London last night, accompanied by Captain Parakh, the Gaekwar's Aide-de-camp, and Miss Tottenham. Princess Indira's beauty is attracting much attention.

There is a good deal of speculation whether the marriage will take place in a registry office or whether there will be a religious ceremony conducted by an Indian priest.

PREMIER FIGHTS A DUEL.

SEQUEL TO HUNGARIAN CAUSE CELEBRE.

LIBELLING EX-PREMIER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BUDAPEST, Aug. 20.

Count Tisza, Hungarian Premier, to-day fought a duel with swords with Marquis Pallavicini, the latter having charged the Premier with seeking to influence witnesses in the trial of M. Desy in May, in which M. Desy was acquitted of the charge of libelling M. Lukacs, the former Premier.

Both the Count and the Marquis were slightly wounded in the head. Thereafter, they were reconciled.

The action for defamation of character brought by the Hungarian Premier, Dr. von Lukacs, against M. Desy, a Deputy and former Secretary of State, ended on June 3 in the Budapest Court by the acquittal of the defendant. Both in Parliament and in newspaper articles, M. Desy declared that the Minister was "the greatest Panamist' in Europe, that he had received 4,500,000 kronen from the Hungarian Bank, and that he had employed the sum during the last Parliamentary elections in bribery and in the interest of the Government party—that is, of the National Working party. This vast sum, M. Desy said, had been supplied by the Hungarian Bank for the further extention of treaties made with the Government concerning the salt monopoly and other Government engagements.

From the circumstantial evidence given by prominent Hungarian Deputies and persons connected with finance, the Court came to the conclusion that not only did Dr. von Lukacs know of the payment of these sums, but that he was also well aware of the use to which the money was to be applied.

The reading of this sentence was repeatedly interrupted by stormy demonstrations in favour of the defendant, and after leaving the Court, both M. Desy and the President of the Court were greeted with loud demonstrations of approval.

A TEHERAN BLAZE.

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR GUTTED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

TEHERAN, Aug. 20.

Incendiaries are believed to be responsible for a fire yesterday morning in the Ministry of the Interior which has proved to be more serious than was at first thought. The entire building was damaged and the archives destroyed.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs was saved by the timely arrival of gendarmes.

PROSPEROUS CANADA.

SPLENDID YIELD OF CROPS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WINNIPEG, Aug. 20.

The crops are splendid and the higher grades are giving heavy yields. The damage done by the storm was slight.

ULSTER DISTURBANCES.

SUDDEN RISE IN INSURANCE RATE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The insurance against damage done by rioters in Ulster has risen in a fortnight from three to four shillings per cent.

AIRSHIP'S FEAT.

TOWING DISABLED CRAFT 14 MILES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The papers to-day give prominence to an unprecendented feat of the new Army airship Eta yesterday, when it towed with six hundred feet of cable a smaller disabled airship, a distance of fourteen miles, from Odiham to Farnborough.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT.

IMPOSSIBLE TO CARRY IT ON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MELBORNE, Aug. 21.

Mr. Cook, the Federal Premier, in a speech at Toorak, said it was impossible that Parliament could be carried on with the majority of one, and that the people would shortly be asked to elect another Parliament.

HERTZOG AND BOTHA.

SCATHING ATTACK ON THE PREMIER.

"A SCHEMING SPECULATOR."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 21.

General Hertzog addressed an enthusiastic meeting of three thousand, representing both races and all parties. He made a scathing attack on General Botha who, he said, had allied himself with cosmopolitan financiers and Imperialists to the detriment of the national interests of South Africa.

The time had arrived to frustrate the attempts of the scheming speculator to employ public policy, the public purse and public force to extend the field of his private investments.

General Hertzog vehemently denounced the Government's action in the Rand strike, describing it as intermeddling between Labour and Capital.

THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROPOSALS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.

It is reported from Mexico that President Wilson's proposals which President Huerta rejected *in toto* were:—The cessation of hostilities; Huerta to resign; elections to be held at early date; and Huerta to resign the candidacy for the Presidency.

CHESTERFIELD BY-ELECTION.

MR. KENYON RETURNED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The result of the Chesterfield by-election is as follows:—

MR. KENYON, Liberal and Labour, 7,725 votes.

MR. CHRISTIE, Conservative, 5,539 votes.

MR. SCURR, Socialist, 583 votes.

The figures at the last election were:—

J. Haslam, Labour, 7,283.

G. W. Radford, Unionist, 5,055.

DROUGHT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A SERIOUS SITUATION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The drought in England and Scotland is assuming a serious aspect from the agricultural point of view. A rise in the price of milk is contemplated.

The total water supply of Glasgow now amounts to seventy-seven days. Loch Katrine has only sixty days' supply. From other parts of Scotland comes the same story. The Tay has never been so low in living memory.

DUTCH LINER STRANDED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 21.

A message to Lloyds from Barcelona states that the Rotterdamsche liner, Wilis, Rotterdam to Batavia, is stranded on a sandbank at Calella. The vessel carries considerable quantity of silver.

A salvage steamer has left Marseilles for the scene.

SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson is proceeding to India in October to advise the University of Bombay regarding questions of administration and organisation, and to inspect the working of affiliated colleges.

AGED FRENCH STATESMAN DEAD.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The death is announced of M. Ollivier, who was Prime Minister of France at the opening of the Franco-German war.

AKOLA TRIAL.

STATIONMASTER'S CONVICTION.

SENTENCE OF 18 MONTHS.

WRONG "LINE CLEAR" SIGNAL.

NO EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

[Specially reported for the "Chronicle."]

AKOLA, August 21.

Judgment in the second case in connection with the Boregaon railway disaster has been passed by Major T. C. Plowden, Deputy Commissioner of Akola.

In this case Sadashiv Manohar Joshi, late assistant stationmaster, Boregaon, was charged under Section 101 (a) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, in that he being a railway servant, when on duty at Boregaon railway station, on the 30th April 1913, did endanger the safety of persons on the 322 Up-Goods and on the 356 Up-Passenger in that he gave to the station in the rear, Katepurna, the line clear signal for the passenger train at about 4-35 a.m. and so gave permission for that train to approach Boregaon, while the last preceding train from Katepurna, to wit, the 322 Up-Goods was still on the line between Katepurna and Boregaon, and that he gave the said signal and the said permission to approach for the passenger train in contravention of general Rule 109 in that at that time the line was not in fact clear and the conditions under which permission to approach may be given, as laid down in the said genral Rule, did not exist, and that he thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 101 (a) of the said Act.

Major T. C. Plowden convicted the accused and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. J. R. James conducted the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. A. V. Khare.

In his judgment Major Plowden stated: The block instrument in use on single lines on the G. I. P. system is the "Neale's Ball Token Block Instrument for single line. The tokens in use with this instrument are balls with grooved circumferences and are contained within the instrument. Each station is provided with two of these instruments; one of which is connected by electrical communication with one of the instruments at the station on either side. The principal rule with regard to signalling with which we are concerned in this case are summarised as follows: Every signal sent must be acknowledged, no signal is to be acknowledged until it is clearly understood, no signal is considered complete until it has been acknowledged. If no reply is received to a signal, it must be repeated at intervals of twenty seconds until the reply is received. A train register book, commonly known as the Block Register, must be kept by the stationmaster which term includes assistant stationmaster and in it must be entered the times of receipt and despatch of all signals (excepting testing signals) received or sent on the instrument immediately after acknowledgement. The times entered must be the actual times, fractions of minutes to count as one minute. All entries must be made in ink. No erasures are allowed, an incorrect entry must be lightly scored out, so that it may be read at any time and the correct entry must be made above it and initialled. The number of the ball-token extracted from the block instrument or received from the station at the other end of the section must be entered in the proper column. The person keeping the Block Register is responsible for all entries in it.

WRONG LINE CLEAR SIGNAL.

The prosecution contend that the accused endangered the lives of the persons on the 322 goods and the 356 passenger by giving the line clear signal for the passenger train while the goods train was still on the line, that is when the line was not in fact clear and the conditions laid down in general Rule 109, under which permission for a train to approach a "B" class station on a single line may be given did not in fact exist, and he thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 101(a) of the Indian Railways Act.

The defence repudiate all responsibility for the presence of the goods train on the section. Their story is that on proper "train entering section" signal for the goods train was in fact ever received by the accused and that the accused never sent Katepurna any "train out of section" signal for this train.

The principal points for decision in this case are:—(1) Did the accused receive the "train entering section" signal for the 322 goods? (2) Whether the Boregaon side instrument at Katepurna was defective on the morning of the 30th April 1913 and if so in what manner and to what extent? and (3) If the instrument was defective whether the working of it caused the connected instrument at Boregaon to give any indications which, though mechanically correct, were, in fact, incorrect and misleading and, if so, to what extent, if any, is the accused absolved from his action in giving the line clear for the passenger train in contravention of the orders in General Rule 109 by reason of having been misled by his instrument?

DEFECTIVE INSTRUMENT.

From evidence on record there is no doubt about the existence and the nature of the defect. I accordingly find that the Boregaon side Block Instrument at Katepurna was defective on the 30th April in the manner and to the extent described, that in consequence of the defect the handle of the instrument, when turned to the horizontal right at about 3-55 a.m. (Katepurna time) for the release of ball token No. 2 for the goods train was in fact not locked in that position as it should have been, and that the defect was therefore a contributory cause of the improper release of the second ball token, No. 7, at 4-52 a.m., (Katepurna time) on that date. The questions as to how and when the defect was actually brought into operation, and as to what extent, if any, the results arising from it affect the case against the accused are dealt with further on.

The only direct evidence as to the giving of the "train entering section" signal for the goods train is that of the Assistant Station Master, Katepurna. The driver of the train, Manchershaw, gives contributory evidence as to the departure of the train, and direct evidence as to the reaching the Boregaon outer signal at 4-23 a.m., finding the signal at danger and being held up by it for about 30 or 35 minutes.

Again the theory with regard to the series of misunderstandings or misreadings of signals is a very far-fetched one. But apart from these inherent defects the bottom is knocked clean out of the whole argument by the accused's own statement.

There was also a very strong motive for destroying any evidence showing that the "train entering section" signal had been received, for in the face of such evidence the story of the cancellation signal could not stand for a moment. For the reasons I have no doubt that the accused did receive the "train entering section" signal for the goods train and I accordingly find the first issue in the affirmative.

ACCUSED NOT ABSOLVED FROM BLAME.

With regard to the third question it has already been held that it must be assumed that the handle of the accused's instrument was at vertical when he gave the line clear for the passenger, but as the goods train had not arrived at his station he accepted and acted on the mechanically correct but in fact misleading indication given by his instrument at his own risk. The essential principle of the Absolute Block System is that permission for a train to approach shall not be given unless the line is clear.

Therefore so long as a train which has once been despatched with due notice of departure has not arrived at its destination, it is the duty of the Station Master of the receiving station to refuse permission for another train to approach under all circumstances. The accused is therefore in no way exonerated or absolved by reason of any effect brought about in his instrument in consequence of the defect in the connected instrument at Katepurna. To hold otherwise would mean the absolute negation of all responsibility on the part of the Station Master.

It is impossible to say in the absence of any evidence under what circumstances the accused omitted to lower the signals for the admission of the goods train and gave the line clear for the passenger while the goods was still on the section. What actually happened at Boregaon will probably be never known since the accused, and possibly some of his menial staff, can alone throw light on the subject and it is obvious that the story related by them is false from beginning to end. It may be that the accused and his staff fell asleep and forgot the existence of the goods train altogether, or it may be that the accused left the station and placed some incompetent and unauthorised person in charge of his instrument; the facts that the entry in column 9 of his Register must have been made beforehand and that the accused accepted without question the indication given by the handle of his instrument being at vertical, lend colour to the latter theory, but the question lies in the region of speculation and it is no use discussing it. Whatever may have been the cause the clear fact remains that the accused gave the line clear for the passenger when in fact the line was not clear, and his criminal negligence in this respect was in my opinion the direct cause of the disaster that followed. The defect in the Katepurna instrument was of course a contributory cause of the accident but the defect would never have been brought into operation but for the accused's negligence. It was the accused who committed the initial mistake in this tragedy of errors by neglecting to have the signals lowered for the admission of the goods train which resulted in the train being held up before the outer signal for about half an hour. This long delay puzzled the operator at Katepurna and led him to interfere with the handle of his instrument, but even then unless he had received the line clear for the passenger he would not have proceeded with the process of giving the "obstruction danger" signal and the second token for the passenger train would not have been extracted. In my opinion therefore by far the greater part of the responsibility for the accident attaches to the accused.

For the reasons given and as a result of the findings recorded I find the accused guilty of the offence with which he has been charged and convict him accordingly under Section 101 (a) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

NO EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

It has been urged that the multifarious duties the accused had to perform and that he is an old servant of good character who has been dismissed from his appointment are matters that should be taken into consideration in awarding punishment. It has not been shown that the accused was in anyway overworked. He had 12 hours rest before he came on duty and he had been on duty for only 4 hours when the goods train left Katepurna. In the circumstances of the case I do not consider that the points urged call for any special consideration. The case is a bad one and the only satisfactory feature in it so far as the accused is concerned is the able manner in which he has been defended by his Pleader, Mr. Khare. The Absolute Block System is as perfect a system for ensuring the safety of persons travelling by rail as human ingenuity can desire; but the degree of safety attained under it is entirely dependent on the vigilance and care exercised by the human agency entrusted with the working of it. The public have therefore the right to demand and to expect that the utmost care and vigilance shall be exercised by all railway servants in the discharge of their responsible duties. The culpable and criminal negligence on the part of the accused in this case calls for severe notice. Assuming the theory of forgetfulness to be the correct one the only extenuating point that I can find in the accused's favour is that the indication given by his instrument may have intensified his original forgetfulness and extinguished any remote possibility that may have existed of his remembering at the eleventh hour that there was a train on the section.

Giving the accused the benefit of that point I refrain from inflicting the maximum of punishment allowed by law and sentence him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year and six months."

DACOITY AT BARRACKPORE.

DACOITS IDENTIFIED AS POLICEMEN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

News of a daring dacoity at Barrackpore has reached Calcutta. It appears that on Wednesday night Mrs. Barclay, an Indian lady, the widow of the late Mr. Barclay, Traffic Superintendent of the E. B. S. Railway, retired to her bed-room after dinner as usual, locking all the doors first. Shortly afterwards she heard a noise in the compound and her servants went out to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. They were confronted by about a dozen up-country men, all well armed. Having attacked and dispersed the servants, the dacoits entered the house and secured several thousand rupees. Mrs. Barclay received a nasty wound on the hand. It is reported that several of the dacoits have been identified as up-country policemen.

TROUBLE ABOUT A CALCUTTA MOSQUE.

RIOT AVERTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

News having been received at the Central Police Station this afternoon that Mahomedans of the Union, Belliaghatta and Landsdowne mills had struck work owing to trouble about a Mahomedan mosque, the Commissioner of Police proceeded at once to Belliaghatta with 25 European Sergeants and found more than 500 Mahomedans collected at the Narcoldanga bridge mosque. This spot is within the jurisdiction of the 24 Pargannahs and the crowd, hearing the decision of Mr. Dunlop, Magistrate, in connection with the dispute about the mosque and being satisfied with it, dispersed peacefully.

GREAT AIR BLAST.

FIFTY KILLED AT KOLAR.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, August 21.

Passengers by this evening's train from Kolar report the occurrence of a great air blast at Champion Reef, but it is not known how many were killed. About the same time the engine gear of Edger Shaft at Mysore mine was blown out, resulting in a cage falling to the bottom of the shaft, killing fifty, of whom six were Europeans (Italians) and the rest coolies. This report is confirmed by intelligence received by the Mysore Government.

BRITISH CALICO WORKERS' STRIKE.

SETTLED AFTER TWO MONTHS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADARS, Aug. 21.

Information has been received in Madras to-day from Manchester advising that the strike of the Calico Printers' Engravers, which has been in progress throughout the country for nearly two months, has been settled and that work has been resumed. This news is of great importance to piece-goods firms, as all engraving work has been at a standstill during the strike.

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS

CALCUTTA BARRISTER'S ACTION.

WAS THE POST PROVISIONAL?

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

At the High Court on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Chauduri, at the rising of the Court for the day Mr. B. Chuckerbutty, on behalf of Mr. A. Rasul, Barrister, filed the affidavit required by his Lordship in connection with the application made on behalf of Mr. Rasul asking for a rule on the Calcutta University to show cause why Mr. Rasul should not be allowed to continue his lectures as a University lecturer on International law. The affidavit contained the resolutions passed by the Syndicate and the Senate regarding the appointment of University lecturers and also the recommendation of the Syndicate to the Senate with regard to Mr. Rasul's appointment.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: What is the position of Mr. Rasul, did he know it was a provisional appointment?

Mr. Chuckerbutty: Mr. Rasul says he did not know.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: If a man who is appointed knows that he is provisionally appointed, what is his position? Can he invoke section 45? The University say in their letter of the 13th that this was a provisional appointment.

Mr. Chuckerbutty: Provisional on sanction. They do not say that they communicated that to me. I say that they appointed me but never told me anything.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: Leaving that aside you have got the fact that the Syndicate recommended that the appointment be made subject to the sanction of the Government. Then the matter came before the Senate which passed a resolution for a provisional appointment and we find that letters are written to different persons saying that their appointments are provisional.

Mr. Chuckerbutty: There is no letter.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: There was a form which was adopted.

Mr. Chuckerbutty: No resolution was sent to me.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: The appointment was dependent upon the sanction.

Mr. Chuckerbutty: They did not say that. Even now they don't say that. They made the contrac for two years. It is an executed contract. They have allowed me to give lectures for one year. Now with regard to the second year they say they cannot allow me to lecture because they have not been able to get sanction. If I show that in law the University cannot insist on that sanction then their plea goes. They cannot appoint for five months or so. Their life is derived from the statute and they have to appoint either for two years or not at all.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: How was it intimated to Mr. Rasul?

Mr. Chuckerbutty: No writing has been discovered by Mr. Rasul, but so far as he recollects he was simply asked to appoint a time for his lectures.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: Was that by letter?

Mr. Chuckerbutty: Not in the form of a letter, but simply as a memorandum with the names of the gentlemen appointed as lecturers and a request to state what days and hours would suit them. It is open to the University to suggest that in point of fact they brought to the notice of Mr. Rasul that the appointment was provisional in the sense that it was subject to sanction and that Mr. Rasul, knowing it was subject to sanction, accepted it.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri: If Mr. Rasul accepted it on that condition, what is his position?

Mr. Chuckerbutty: It is for them to come and say so.

His Lordship said that he would consider the matter and let Mr. Chuckerbutty know on Friday.

EPIGRAPHIST FOR BURMA.

"MOST BACKWARD COUNTRY."

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, August 21.

In a resolution on the annual report of the Archaeological Survey of Burma, the following appears:—There is a rich field in Burma for epigraphical work but very little has hitherto been done in this direction and Burma is in this respect the most backward country in the Far East.

The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Superintendent of the Department that the time has now come to wipe out this reproach, and has decided to recommend the appointment of a Government epigraphist for Burma.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The death is announced of Mr. Frederick Cox, senior partner in Messrs. Cox, and Co., bankers.

A. S. R. SERVANTS.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

[Associated Press.]

BANGALORE, Aug. 21.

The first day's proceedings of the Annual Conference of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants lasted from 10 a.m. to 6 this evening, being held under canvas in the premises of the King's Hotel. The meeting was not open to the Press, the General Secretary explaining that the members had decided on such a course only owing to the prosecution of Messrs Engelken and Yardley at Madras recently for holding a public meeting in an unauthorised place. They had tried to secure the Mayo Hall or the Volunteer Theatre but those buildings were engaged. The meeting was visited by the police to-day to whom it was explained that the proceedings were not public and they were persuaded to withdraw. For the rest the following statement as to the matters discussed was made by the General Secretary to the press correspondents in presence of many, delegates and under the instruction of the Chairman who was a trustee from the G.I.P. Railway. Over forty delegates were present from all over India and Burma and the agenda paper is such that several more days are likely to be occupied in the debate. The annual report not being received from the printers was not available but is to be sent to the Press later.

INCREASE OF MEMBERS.

The General Secretary proceeded to say that the annual report and the balance sheet were unanimously passed and adopted. The balance sheet signed by Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants, Bombay, shows the assets of the Society to be rupees one lakh and fifty thousand on 31st March 1913. The accounts for the year show a profit of Rs. 2,516. Since the pendency of the strike the membership has increased by an additional six thousand and odd members. Most of these are men of the Madras and S. M. Railway, but a great number are from the remotest parts of India. In consequence of the absence of a regular branch office at Madras, the Society has not been able to enrol members quick enough and the subscriptions from about two thousand extra members on the M. and S. M. Railway have not been collected for that reason.

The General Secretary's report in connection with the late strikes was, with a solitary exception, adopted unanimously and a vote of entire confidence of the members of the Society was passed in favour of Mr. Rogers, whose convenant with the Society for the period of 10 years was ratified.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.

The meeting to-morrow will consider the appointment of trustees during the ensuing term and information tends to show that there is little possiblity of the old trustees being reappointed, the men apparently being swayed by the fact that those trustees who sanctioned the strike and did not go out on strike themselves have been guilty of a dereliction of duty. In the absence of the trustees, Mr. Rogers declined to pass an opinion on the conduct of those concerned.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF HEAD OFFICE.

It is perhaps likely that the question of transfer of the head office of the Society from Bombay to another central station in India will form the subject of discussion at to-morrow's meeting.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST RAILWAY BOARD.

There were bitter complaints against the inactivity of the Railway Board in ignoring the various appeals for intervention in connection with the M. & S. M. affairs. The General Secretary said, "In my opinion had but one individual in authority on an outside railway made a public statement to the effect tht he had examined the matter in dispute and believed that there was no cause for grievance on the M. and S. M. Railway there would have been no strike, but unfortunately the Railway Board at Simla assidously ignored the situation and consequently precipitated the unfortunate occurrence."

M. AND S. M. AND G. I. P. RAILWAYS.

The delegates of the G. I. P. Railway wished to know why it was that members of the M. and S. M. Railway had taken the place of G. I. P. strikers, specially as the G. I. P.. went out on strike in sympathy with the M. and S. M. Railway. In reply the M. and S. M. delegate protested strongly against the suggestion of any ingratitude on the part of the M. and S. M. Railway. He said that M. & S. M. Railway were wiring to all railways in the empire for assistance themselves and therefore he failed to see how they could afford to send men to the G. I. P. If any men had gone from the M. and S. M. they were certainly not the strikers and had possibly been recruited from the bazars.

Several of the delegates complained of the attitude of the Railway police in following them practically down to Bangalore and riddling them with questions as to their future whereabouts and their antecedents as though they were criminals. It is probable that a resolution will be forwarded to the Government of India on this point.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT POONA BRANCH.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

To meet their Excellencies, the Governor and Lady Willingdon, the members of the National Indian Association Poona Branch, held their annual meeting at the Council Hall last evening when a large and cosmopolitan gathering filled the hall. Among those present were the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. Pattani, Lady Barrett, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. Percival, I.C.S., Mr. Mountford, I.C.S., the Hon. Mr. Arthur and Mrs. Arthur, Sir R. G. Chandavarkar, Mr. Quinn, I.C.S., Mr. Vakil, C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Sharpe, Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. Wadya, Messrs, Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. Ranade, Mrs. Paranjpe, the Hon. Mr. N. Khandalawalla and Mrs. Khandalawalla, the Hon. Professor Paranjpe, the Hon. Mr. Kamati, the Hon. Mr. Rafidin Ahmed, Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee, Mrs. Hirabai Pudumjee, Khan Bahadur Major D .D. Khambatta, Mr. and Mrs. Rieu, Rao Bahadur Joglekar, Rao Bahadur Ram Narayan, Mrs. FitzGibbon, Miss Susie Sorabjee.

Mrs. Turnbull, the painstaking Honorary Secretary and the members of the Committee of the Association received their Excellencies who were accompanied by Capt. Goldie, A. D. C., and were conducted to their seats. Mrs. Nancy Turnbull and tiny Miss Paranjpe at once advanced to Her Excellency and presented her with beautiful bouquets. Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee next welcomed their Excellencies and thanked them briefly for their presence. The singing class of St. Helena's class sung "I know a bank."

MR. SHARP'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, then made an interesting speech in the course of which he said:—

The National Indian Association was founded on 1870 in Bristol of all places though its headquarters were soon transferred to London. It had a twofold object; firstly, in England to promote interest in and knowledge about India and, secondly, in India to promote education and social reform. In connection with those two objects it has done what it could to help Indians in England and to promote friendly relations between English people and Indians. It has always been in main a ladies' association, though men's branches have been affiliated to it, and in particular it has been served in the office of the Honorary Secretary by a succession of devoted ladies, Miss Carpenter, Miss Manning and Miss Beck. Miss Manning made a tour through India in course of which she visited Poona and gave her blessing to the infant Poona branch then recently started. That was about twenty-four years ago. Of this Poona branch special objects have been the promotion of social intercourse between Europeans and Indians, the promotion of girls' education and training of girls as nurses. But our income is practically limited to the subscriptions of members which is only ten rupees a year and it is obvious that it is only if we have a large membership that we can hope to carry out any of our objects effectually. At present the number of members is about 180 so that our annual income is about Rs. 1,800. The first of the objects that I have mentioned, perhaps, no longer requires so prominent a position as was formerly accorded to it. Circumstances have changed in the course of 25 years and there are other places and other occasions for friendly intercourse between the members of the various communities.

There remains the promotion of girls' education by means of scholarships. As far as I know most of the girls helped in this way are following ordinary courses, few are being trained as teachers. I wish very much that the Association could help us by bringing on more girls as teachers. I doubt if girls' education will ever progress much except under capable women, but as long as the present practice continues of withdrawing girls from school at 10 or 11 or 12, the supply of possible teachers is cut off at its very source.

The children from the high school for native girls in the city of Poona and some Indian music by the pupils from the Gayan Samaj concluded the programme.

An adjournment was eventually made to the refreshment room where Lord and Lady Willingdon had tea and then left. The gathering broke up a little later.

LIGHTING HOOGHLY CHANNELS.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST SCHEME

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

The Governor in Council has sanctioned the scheme of the Calcutta Port Commissioners for lighting the channels of the Hooghly river with a view to its navigation by night. The scheme which would cost Rs. 1,61,248 consists of (a) lighting in the first instance only the channels between Mud Point and Saugor, the question of extending the scheme to Kulpi being left for consideration at a later date, (b) the channels should be buoyed acording to the chart submitted and lighted with dissolved acetylene gas, (c) existing prohibition against navigation in the Hooghly is to be removed as soon as the lights have been installed by the Port Commissioners.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, Aug. 21.

Major T. M. Lice, D.S.O., who has been officiating as Brigade Major, Simla, takes over Command of the 61st Co., R. G. A., from Captain A. C. Gunter, next Tuesday.

61 Co., R. G. A., who leave Rangoon on transfer to Aden shortly have made an unparalleled record in Burma since their return in 1910, and in sports they have turned out first class football and cricket teams. They have more than maintained their record in other stations winning a first class in gunnery, three years in succession and gaining the highest figure of merit ever held for the Rangoon Defences. Sir Robert Scallon on relinguishing the Burma Command presented the Company with a handsome cup. In football too they highly distinguished themselves.

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

The following Press communique has been issued in the Finance Department:—"The new arrangements in regard to Military Finance will come into effect from the 1st October next. From that date the Special Secretaryship in the Finance Department for matters relating to Military Finance will be replaced by an appointment of a Financial Adviser which will be held by the Hon. Mr. W. H. Michael, the present Military Finance Secretary. The Deputy Secretary and Assistant Secretary, will similarly become Deputy and Assistant Financial Advisers, the personal and scale of the establishment generally remaining unchanged. The existing procedure will also be retained apart from a few modifications necessarily following from the abolition of the Special Secretaryship.

COOK'S FATAL FALL.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Corner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, concluded his enquiry regarding the death of Buseiram Premsukh, a Marwari cook, aged about fifteen years, who died from the fracture of his brain caused by a fall from a staircase under circumstances already reported.

Inspector Salway led the evidence, while the proceedings were watched by Mr. Payne, solicitor, on behalf of the deceased's father, and by Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader, on behalf of Thakersey Bhanji, who is alleged to have pushed the deceased down the stairs.

Hastimal Chaturbhuj, a cook working in the same house, deposed to having seen Thakersey push the deceased down the stairs.

Luxminarayan Motilal, a boy aged about ten years, gave similar evidence.

After some further evidence was led, Mr. Desai said he had advised his client not to make a statement.

The jury then returned a verdict that death was due to hemorrhage caused by the deceased's skull being cracked, by his being pushed down a staircase by Thakersey Bhanji, under such circumstances that Thakersey's act became punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

RUMOURED CABINET CHANGES.

SIR J. SIMON'S FUTURE.

Little doubt is entertained that some Cabinet changes will be made in the autumn, says the "Daily Telegraph." The earliest will doubtless concern Sir Rufus Issacs, who is destined for promotion whenever the Lord Chief Justiceship becomes vacant. In the natural order of things Sir John Simon will succeed to the Attorney-Generalship, with Mr. Buckmaster as Solicitor-General. By-elections will be necessitated at Reading and Keighley, and the seat at the former town will probably be lost to the Government.

Later on it is expected that the Prime Minister will endeavour to strengthen the Government of Ireland, the better to cope with the difficult situation occasioned by the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Asquith feels that a really strong man is needed to deal with Ulster, and he is credited with an intention to make a striking experiment. Mr. Birrell, it is said, will relinquish the Chief Secretaryship, but remain in the Cabinet, possibly taking over the post of Lord Privy Seal, now held for the sake of convenience by the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India.

As hinted in these columns on Friday last, the new Chief Secretary will probably be Sir John Simon. In accepting the appointment Sir John would take a first step towards the realisation of what is stated to have long been his ambition, the abandonment of a legal for the pursuit of a political career. His doing so will entail a great financial sacrifice, for while the income of an Attorney-General ranges between £12,000 and £13,000 a year, that of the Chief Secretary for Ireland is only £4,425. Mr. Buckmaster would then be raised to the Attorney-Generalship, while the Solicitor-Generalship would, it is conjectured, be conferred upon Sir Ryland Adkins, member for the Middleton Division of Lancashire.

Other changes are likely to be effected in the composition of the Government.

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

CIVIL SURGEON'S EVIDENCE.

MR. NORTON ENGAGED FOR DEFENCE.

[Associated Press.]

CAWNPORE, Aug. 21.

The trial of one hundred and six accused in the Cawnpore mosque riot case was continued to-day before Mr. S. M. Smith, Special Magistrate.

Captain Simpson, officiating Civil Surgeon, Cawnpore, read the report of injuries sustained by policemen of all grades.

Mr. Boys asked the witness the number of persons who died till the time he was in charge. The witness replied that the total number of dead was 19, including one constable and one Hindu constable who was in plain clothes and was brought in a dying condition and had several bullet wounds. While witness was in charge of the hospital no one complained to him that he should not be placed among those who had been injured in the riot on 4th August. When witness opened the dressing of the wounded he received great assistance from Dr. Fuller. What witness described as bullet wounds were in fact all buck shot wounds. This concluded the examination-in-chief of the witness.

The prosecution will probably close their case after producing one more witness regarding the injuries received by policemen.

Mr. Haque intimated to the Court that Mr. Eardley Norton, who had been engaged on behalf of the defence, was expected in Cawnpore on Friday, the 29th instantes, to begin the cross-examination of the for the prosecution.

The Court then resumed the examination of the accused persons, all of whom denied participating in the riot and explained how they happened to come on the scene of disturbance.

BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED.

Mr. Austin Kendall, Sessions Judge, disposed of the bail application presented on behalf of Saligat Ullah, son of Mr. Rahmat Ullah Rad, proprietir of the Naur Press, an influential member of the local Mahomedan community. The accused in his application for bail gave his age as 15 years, but the medical report showed that none of the accused at present in custody was under 15 years of age.

The Government Pleader opposed the application for bail. No one appeared to represent the accused to-day.

The Sessions Judge rejected the application for bail as the offence was non-bailable.

BURSTING OF THE DAMODAR.

GOVERNMENT'S LIABILITY FOR BREACHES.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21,

The Indian papers have raised an important legal question arising out of the floods in Bengal regarding Government's responsibility relating to breaches in the Damodar embankments which caused the floods in Burdwan district. It is said that the Maharaja of Burdwan pays Rs. 60,000 annually to the Government for the maintainence of the Damodar embankments and that he is entitled to ask the Government to recover his loss due to the floods brought about by the breaches. But this question rests on two points, even if the responsibility of the Government is admitted—namely, whether it was a preventable calamity, and whether sufficient precaution was taken to avert it.

EXCISE SEARCH PARTY ASSAULTED.

INCIDENT IN RANGOON PORT.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, Aug. 21.

While Mr. G. Chill, Inspector of Excise, went to seize a bag of opium in one of the holds of the steamer Angora yesterday morning, an altercation took place between his search party and the engine room hands of the steamer. Before the trouble could be checked six of the Excise men got hurt, one rather seriously. The European engineers intervend, and Mr. Chill had six of the crew arrested and made over to the police.

RANGOON MYSTERY.

SUSPECTED MURDER OF EUROPEAN ON RAILWAY LINE.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, Aug. 21.

The death of Mr. M. Montillier, late of Romani's restaurant, reported recently, is now said to be due not to accident as at first thought but to a murder on the railway line between Gymkhana and Kemendine stations. The deceased was not in want of money having had a good banking account. The injuries to his body also showed it could not be a case of suicide. He had eighteen sovereigns with him at the time and a wrist watch and two rings, all of which were missing when the body was found. A mystery seems to be attached to the whole affair, the main question being as to what brought the deceased at the spot.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA AND TIBET.

CRITICISM BY LORD CURZON.

In the House of Lords on July 28 a debate of some interest took place on the position of affairs in Persia and in Tibet. There was but a thin House, very few peers beyond the usual occupants of the two front benches being in their places, says the "Times."

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, who opened the debate, said he had more than once been accused of drawing an over-gloomy picture of the condition of things in Persia, but nothing he had said in his gloomiest moments approached the revelations made in the Bluebook lately presented. In the north life and property were comparatively safe, but that was due to the presence of an overwhelming force of Russian troops, and he asked whether that force was not out of all proportion to the requirements for maintaining law and order. He complained that nothing had been done to punish the murderers of Captain Eckford, and that the facts connected with that occurrence alone were enough to provide a most humiliating picture. He agreed that a military expedition of our own for the purpose was not advisable, but said it was essential that some steps to prevent the recurrence of such tragedies should be devised. If the Government had not been very successful as the patrons and preservers of Persia they had, at any rate, been very constant as paymasters, for they had been pouring money into the country. It seemed that with regard to the proposed trans-Persian railway line the reserve of a year ago had already given way to active support, and that we were already committed to the construcion of the Russian section. This he viewed with considerable anixiety. With regard to Tibet, the questions Lord Lansdowne put to the Government were—Did Chinese sovereignty exist in any form, and wa sthere to be a conference between British and Chinese representatives? He also called attention to the position brought about by the action of Russia in Mongolia and the negotiations which had been going on between Mongolia and Tibet.

LORD MORLEY'S REPLY.

Lord Morley, replying for the Government, miantained that the state of things in Persia was not materially worse than it was before the Anglo-Russian Convention. There were seven propositions on which any British policy in Persia must be based. The Anglo-Russian Convention must be maintained; the independence of Persia must be preserved; while faithful to the stability of our present alliances we must be faithful also to the good of Persia; some form of constitutional government must be upheld; no chance must be lost of easing the situation in which the Government was by counsel and such assistance as it might be prudent to give; Persia must be enabled by money or otherwise to restore order on the southern roads; and we must avoid entangling ourselves in a policy of adventure in Southern Persia. He might add an eighth, that we must beware of being forced into a position which would offend the opinion and sentiment of Mahomedans in India. The Government maintained that the condition of the province of Fars had not deteriorated, and though that might be a very modest ground for satisfaction, it was something on which they might congratulate themselves. The Regent of Persia had expressed satisfaction at his interviews with the Foreign Ministers in London and St. Petersburg. Next month he would proceed to Teheran and would consult his Ministers as to the propriety of summoning the Mejliss, and he would find awaiting him a Cabinet of more practical and clean-handed men.

Passing to the question of Tibet Lord Morley detaled the proceedings of China in regard to that country, and said that on June 30 a proclamation was issued by the Chinese Government to its officers in Yunan to the effect that it had been agreed with the British Government that a conference should be held for the settlement of Tibetan affairs and that no advance must be mdae pending a decision. There was to be a conference under the auspices of his Majesty's Government. The Chinese Government had accepted the principle that China was to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibet, and the last thing his Majesty's Government desired was to intervence in that way, our political interest being confined to the maintenance of friendly relations with our neighbouring States and of peace and security along the Indian frontier. The Russian Government had been fully apprised of and approved of these transactions and it was hoped that the conference would meet at Simla in about three weeks' time.

Lord Newton maintained that whether the Persians were fit to govern themselves or not they might legitimately complain that they had never been given the chance.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON BRITISH INTERESTS.

Lord Lansdowne said that in principle he had welcomed the Anglo-Russian Convention, but he had never concealed his opinion that it was a bad bargain, mainly on the ground that the sphere given to us never had any real correspondence to our actual interests. He did not think that it was fair to attribute the state of things in Persia entirely to that Convention but it had had undoubtedly an effect against us with regard to the situation in the neutral zone, and he thought that in that part of the country the situation have been attacked rather more courageously.

The debate was wound up by Lord Crewe, who said that although there was much which was depressing in the Blue-book, there were signs of a certain degree of improvement which forbade him to despair of the future. Referring particularly to the project for a trans-Persian railway, he said he did not think it was accurate to say that any marked advance had been made with regard to it or to imagine that the project had reached a stage in any sense dangerous to us.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

THE THREE GROUPS.

Mrs. John Astor, the first wife of Colonel John Jacob Astor, who went down in the Titanic, returned to America in mail week, says a "New York," correspondent, on board the Olympic. In reply to the newspaper interviewers, who meet every ship, she said that one object of her visit was "to get some of those queer agricultural ideas out of her son Vincent's head." These ideas are about Vincent Astor's ambination, to devote a portion of his large wealth to scientific farming and the conversion of his big estate at Rhinecliffe, on the Hudson, into a modern Utopia, so far as the conditions of labour and the welfare of his employes are concerned. Mrs. Astor smilingly declined to say whether she is going to stay in New York or proceed to Newport.

Apropos the arrival of the first Mrs. John Astor, American society chroniclers are again debating whether some doubts and speculations regarding the social queenship of America are somewhat nearer settlement. Three clever and charming women, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Cornelins Vanderbilt, have lately constituted the social triumvirate whose prestige as social leaders has been steadily in the ascendant ever since the death of Mrs. William Astor five years ago. According to veracious and oftentimes well-informed society scribes, "a polite but determined battle will shortly be fought at Newport, in which Mrs. John Astor, beautiful, aristocratic, and determined, will not be an apathetic spectator." American society has gradually settled itself into three distinct groups; the innermost the rigidly exclusive set of Mrs. Ogden Mills, the more Bohemian and slightly less formal set of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and the larger set by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, in which several have striven for the place of supreme power. The question of leadership will gradually evolve, and Mrs. John Astor, it is predicted, with her great personal charm, wealth, and prestige, may, if she is so disposed, become a leader just as acceptable and unquestioned as the late Mrs. William Astor. Mrs. John Astor somewhat disconcerted the interviewers today by declaring she is simply here on a visit, and has no special plans worth discussing.

SING SING PRISON REVOLT.

A TAMMANY INTRIGUE.

The spirit of revolt, though subdued, still exists in Sing Sing, America's biggest penal establishment, and an outbreak is possible immediately precautions are relaxed, says a New York correspondent. A large quantity of dynamite was found within the gaol, and it is believed that a plot to destroy the prison has been concocted. Recently 350 of the worst men were confined to their cells, and arrangements are contemplated to remove batches of them to another gaol. All the recent disorder, violence, and outrages at Sing Sing are directly traceable to the Tammany Campaign to discredit and break down the State Government of Governor Sulzer, because the latter has made himself distasteful to Tammany politicians and tried to limit their raids upon the public purse. All the reports agree that the convicts who rose in rebellion at Sing Sing shouted in chorus. "We want Kennedy! We want Kennedy!"

The Kennedy called for by the infuriated criminals was the Tammany-supported warden of the prison until he was indicted and removed from office for misconduct. With all the Sing Sing felons Kennedy was "Hail, fellow, well met."

So desperate was the effort to paralyse the prison administration in order to punish and discredit Governor Sulzer that the new warden succeeding Kennedy was actually denied money to carry some of his prisoners to another prison.

This incident in the vengeful political war which has already broken down a large part of the State administration, and the prompt co-operation of 1,400 caged convicts with the corrupt political forces commanded by the Tammany boss, has stirred the blood of many thinking citizens, who realise that in no civilised country except the United States could corrupt politics so greatly disturb the public services, even in a penal establishment where order and discipline are prime necessities.

THE BHAMPTAS.

HOW THE STOLEN PROPERTY WAS RECOVERED.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 21.

At to-day's hearing, Police Inspector Shivram Balkishna, of Satara, examined for the prosecution, stated that he was deputed by Government to investigate the Bhamptas' case.

He proclaimed in the villages of Vadgaon and Vaki that all persons who purchased articles from the Bhamptas should produce them. The result of the proclamation was that last November five people of Vadgaon produced jewellery, silk cloths and copper utensils. All the articles were identified by witness. At Vaki, three persons produced similar property which was also identified.

Witness said that in October last a Bhampta named Umar Mukinda voluntarily took him to the house of Maruti Khando Dorgai, of Vadgaon, and confessed to having broken into it along with other Bhamptas. Maruti Khando on the occasion produced a peculiar shaped iron nail one of the house breaking implements used by the Bhamptas.

The case was then adjourned.

SEEDLINGS IN THE FLOODED AREA.

NECESSITY FOR ECONOMISING SUPPLY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

The Agricultural Department thinks that it may prove opportune at this moment to invite the attention of all who are concerned with the transportation of and trade in seedlings to the fact that, for some time past, it has been customary in the district of Mymensingh and on all Government farms to reduce considerably the number of seedlings transplanted in rice fields.

The long continued experimental work in Government farms has shown that as good an outturn; or even a better outturn is obtained from planting one or two seedlings only in each hole, as can be got from the transplantation (according to the custom existing in many places) of as many as 10 or 12 seedlings in each hole.

At this moment, when it is obviously so necessary to economise the use of seedlings which are difficult to obtain in many parts of the flooded area, it might help to make the stock of seedlings go much further if this policy of using them sparingly were to be adopted.

FRONTIER ARMS TRAFFIC.

ALMOST NON-EXISTENT THIS YEAR.

[Associated Press.]

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent states that the arms traffic this year both in Afghanistan and the tribal hinterland has been almost non-existent.

Speculators in rifles have found the blockade on the Mekran coast and in the Persian Gulf prevents any large consignments of arms and ammunition being landed, while the arangement between the British Government and the Sultan of Muscat has been a further serious impediment to the once profitable trade.

No mention is made of any caravans from Herat or Ghazni having been sent to Baluchistan, and it may be reasonably concluded that the traffic is moribund.

The prices of magazine rifles are said to be rising in consequence in the tribal tracts.

RAO SAHEB MORAMKAR.

The members of the Goud Saraswat Brahma Mandal met together in their rooms at Churney Road, on Sunday evening, to offer congratulations to Mr. Ramkrishna R. Moramkar, a member of the Mandal on his being honoured with the title of Rao Saheb, on the last birth-day of H. M. the King-Emperor, and to thank Government for the same. Dr. Shantaram Vithal, L. M. & S., J. P. and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, was voted to the chair. The President testified to the good qualities of Rao Saheb Moramkar from his personal knowledge extending over 25 years and as shown by the flattering testimonials granted to him by officers like Lieut.-General Sir James Willcocks, Major-General Blomfield, Major General Swann and others, under whom he served, during his career of 28 years, in the Bombay Brigade Office.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT

CONSTRUCTION OF TRUST DEED.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor.)

MAHOMED HUSSEIN JANMAHOMED *v.* SULLEMAN JOOSUB & ORS. AND JAN MAHOMED KHANDWANI (THIRD PARTY).

This is an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Davar.

The plaintiff Mahomed Hussein is the appellant. The 5th defendant Janmahomed is the father of the plaintiff. The 2nd, 3rd and 4th defendants are the sisters of the plaintiff named Aminabai, Rukhiabai and Fatmabai, respectively. The 1st defendant and respondent is Sulleman Joosub a purchaser of certain property which was settled on certain trustees including himself by the plaintiff's father Jan Mahomed the 5th defendant respondent.

The plaintiff's father Jan Mahomed the 5th defendant by an Indenture of Trust of 31st July 1889, settled a house on certain trustees including himself. In the said Indenture he directed the trustees to pay the residue of the rents and profits of the house that may remain after deducting the outgoings to himself for the maintenance of himself and his family. He also directed that on the plaintiff's attaining the age of 21 years the trustees must transfer the house settled on them to the plaintiff and his father (Jan Mahomed) jointly, but if the plaintiff died before attaining the age of 21 years, the house was to revert to him and the said Indenture of Trust was to determine. By an order of court the said house was sold in 1894 and a portion of the sale proceeds was utilised in purchasing a certain piece of land which is the subject-matter of this suit. That piece of land was purchased for Rs. 5,000 and the balance of Rs. 9,000 cannot be accounted for. At the time of this purchase of another piece of land and the execution of the above mentioned Indenture of Trust, the plaintiff was a minor. In 1901, one of the Trustees having discharged himself from the trust the plaintiff's father became the sole trustee. In 1909, the right title and interest of the plaintiff's father in the said house were sold for Rs. 1,000 by an order of the High Court to one Bhican. Bhican sold it in 1910 to one Khandwani, the third party in this suit and he sold it in his turn to the 1st defendant Sooleman Joosub.

PLAINTIFF'S CLAIMS.

The plaintiff's claim was that (1) he had an interest in the said property and (2) that his rights and those of his sisters, the second, third and fourth defendants in the said land be ascertained and determined; and (3) that his and his sister's shares therein may be made over to him and if necessary the premises may be sold and the sale proceeds distributed amongst those entitled thereto.

Both the third party and the 1st defendant in their written statements pleaded that they were purchasers of the property, the subject matter of the suit, in good faith and for valuable consideration and without any notice of the claim of the plaintiff or his sisters. In his judgment, delivered on 3rd December, 1912, Mr. Justice Davar held that "on a true construction of the first of the two provisions in the trust deed, neither the paintiff nor the 2nd, 3rd or 4th defendants take any interest in the property the subject matter of the trust, as the nominal provision for their maintenance is illusory." His Lordship further held that the plaintiff took no interest under the 2nd proviso in the said property; for even assuming that it was a gift of a moiety of the property to him, it was a gift dependent on contingency and as such void in Mahomedan Law. The plaintiff's suit was therefore dismissed; but each party had to bear his own costs because, according to His Lordship's opinion the 1st defendant and the other previous purchasers of the property took the property with full knowledge of the trust-deed.

TRUST NOT ILLUSORY.

An appeal was preferred from this judgment and the decree of Mr. Justice Davar on the grounds that (1) the learned judge's' construction of the trust deed of 1889 was wrong; (2) that in matters of Trust the Mahomedans were governed by English Law; (3) that the settlement in favour of the family for maintenance was not illusory and (4) that the costs ought to have been ordered to come out of the property because the whole question was a question of a construction of a document.

Mr. K. B. Dastur and Mr. H. M. Mehta appeared for the appellant.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Kanga appeared for the 3rd party.

After the arguments of counsel were heard His Lordship the Chief Justice delivered judgment. In the course of the judgment His Lordship said: It was contended by the appellant that the law of gifts does not apply to trust. That contention he has never heard being applied before in this court. In 29 Cal. I. L. R. it was held that a trust deed was a deed of gift. According to a decision of this court in Ambul Nissa Begum v. Mir Nurudin Khan. 22 Bom. I. L. R. p. 489, the gift under the 1st clause of the trust deed is invalid. The next clause shows that it is a gift in future to his (settler's) son and therefore such a gft is invalid according to Mahomedan Law. The decree of the lower court is affirmed. Appeal dismissed with costs.

Solicitors for appellant:—Jehangir Mehta and Somjee.

Solicitors for third party: Captain and Vaidya.

TRANSACTIONS IN COAL.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

MANEKSHA FARDUNJI SHROFF v. THE BOMBAY CO. LTD. & FARDUNJI D. SHROFF v. THE BOMBAY CO. LTD.

These were two appeals from decisions of Mr. Justice Macleod. The plaintiff by an agreement dated 20th July, 1909, contracted to buy from the defendants 15,000 tons of coal at the rate of Rs. 13 per ton and the defendants contracted to sell the same to the plaintiff. The contract was spread over a period of three years. By April, 1911, the plaintiff had taken delivery of 1,900 tons from the defendants. Of these 1,900 tons 1,800 tons were delivered to one Bhimdevala by the defendants on the plaintiff's behalf half at the rate of 13-4-0 per ton and the remaining 900 were delivered by the defendants on the plaintiffs' behalf to A. M. Jivanji & Co. at 13-12-0 per ton, the monies being received by the defendants. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 175 and Rs. 675, being the difference between the contract rate and and the rate at which the plaintiff sold to Bhimdevala and A. M. Jivanji and Co. In May, 1911, he plaintiff wrote to the defendants offering to settle the contract at 13-6-0 per ton. The defendants immediately wrote to the plaintiff that the contract of 20th July, 1909, had been cancelled. The plaintiff said that the contract was never cancelled and he sued the defendants to recover from them the two sums of Rs. 175 and Rs. 675 and Rs. 9,825 as damages for breach of contract.

The defendants contended that the principal in the transaction was the plaintiff's father and the plaintiff could not maintain the suit. They said that Fardunji, the plaintiff's father, came to them and told them that the proprietor of the New Islam Mills, which were then under construction, had promised him to take monthly 300 or 400 tons of coal; thereupon, acting upon this representation the defendants agreed to give Fardunji a contract for 15,000 tons. The defendants were to deliver and collect monies direct from the mills. The rate was to be Rs. 12-12-0 per ton; though Rs. 13 was to be mentioned in the contract and the plaintiff's name was to be put in the contract as Fardunji's nominee to enable Fardunji to act as a broker in the sales. The New Islam Mills had never, as a fact, promised Fardunji to take up the coal. Fardunji was unable to take up any coal other than 300 tons delivered to Bhimdevala and the contract was verbally cancelled and Fardunji acquiesced in the cancellment.

The second suit was by Fardunji D. Shroff & Co. against the defendants for brokerage in respect of the above contract. They said that they negotiated the contract and 4 annas per ton was the amount of brokerage fixed. The amount they claimed in respect of brokerage from the defendants was Rs. 3,750.

ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATIONS

The defendants denied that any brokerage had been agreed to be paid. They pleaded that the contract had been induced by misrepresentations and had been cancelled.

In both the suits his Lordship found against the plaintiffs and dismissed the suits with costs. From these decisions the plantiffs in the two suits appealed and one of the grounds of appeal was that the learned judge was wrong in refusing an adjournment on the 14th December 1912, applied for on account of the illness of Fardunji, who was one of the plantiffs in one suit and a material witness in the other.

Mr. R. D. Wadia and the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad appeared for the appellant.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman and Mr. Jardine appeared for the respondents.

After Mr. Wadia had finished his arguments for the appellant His Lordship the Chief Justice dismissed the appeal with costs.

Solicitors for the appellant: Messrs. Payne & Co.

Solicitors for the respondents: Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co.

PARTNERSHIP DEED DISPUTE

DECREE CONFIRMED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor.)

RAO BAHADUR DR. DINANATH NAIK DANDEKAR *v.* INDUSMAL NEMCHAND AND OTHERS.

The full facts of this case have already appeared.

Judgment was delivered in this appeal by the Chief Justice in the course of which His Lordship said that the only question was whether the third defendant Dr. Dinanath Dandekar was a partner with the first and second defendants in the firm. In the lower court much evidence was recorded and it was held that the third defendant Dr. Danekar was a partner in the firm. Mr. Justice Beaman therefore passed a decree for the plaintiffs against the defendants. From this judgment and decree the third defendant appealed. His contention was that he was not a partner. His Lordship believed the story of the partnership deed. It was suggested that the charge against the doctor of being a partner in the firm was the result of a Marwari conspiracy. It was obvious that there was nothing of the sort. In His Lordship's opinion the evidence pointed to the doctor having attempted to conceal his interest in the partnership deed. He had caused both the defendants to go away. The decree of the lower court was affirmed. The appeal was dismissed with costs against the third defendant Dr. Dinanath Naik.

Solicitors for appellant:—Captain and Vaidya.

Solicitors for respondents:—Surajmal and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

GAUHAR JAN CONCERT SEQUEL.

MANAGER OF SOUNDY & CO. FINED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

EMPEROR v. FRANK SOUNDY.

This was an application in revision by Mr. Frank Soundy, Manager of Messrs. Soundy and Co., who was charged in the Court of the Girgaum Bench of Honorary Magistrates, with the commission of an offence under Section 127, City of Bombay Police Act (IV. of 1902), to wit, keeping open a place of public amusement on Saturday the 10th May, 1913, at the Framji Cowasji Institute without obtaining a license from the Commissioner of Police, and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 on 23rd May last.

The facts of the case are that on Saturday the 10th May, 1913, Sergeant Beldon went to the Framji Cowasji Hall where a performance was being given by Miss Gauhar Jan, and that on enquiry at the Hall he found that Messrs. Soundy and Co., were in charge of the booking of tickets etc. Mr. Webb, on whose behalf the performance was given, was called as a witness in the Honorary Magistrate's Court, where he admitted in his evidence that Messrs. Soundy and Co., were in charge of the booking of seats engaging the Hall. Thus from the evidence adduced before the Honorary Magistrate's Court it was ascertained that Messrs. Soundy and Co., had engaged the Hall and passed a receipt for the same in their own name. The Court therefore came to the conclusion that it was the Manager of Messrs. Soundy and Co., who should be held responsible for not obtaining the required license for the occasion and the Manager was therefore convicted and fined Rs. 10.

Their Lordships after hearing Mr. Gudino, on behalf of Mr. Frank Soundy, refused to interfere with the Honorary Magistrate's order, and discharged the rule.

POLICE PATEL IN TROUBLE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

EMPEROR v. BHULABHAI SHANKARBHAI.

The accused in this case was tried by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad with the aid of Assessors, of the offence of giving false evidence under Section 195, of the Indian Penal Code, with intent to procure the conviction of one Fakira of an offence punishable under Sections 457 and 380 of the Indian Penal Code. The judge differing from the Assessors found the accused guilty of the said offence and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months.

There were two rival owners of cream-separators in the village of which the present accused is the *Mukhi* or police patel. To prevent one separator working, some one stole parts of his machinery on the night of 9th October, 1912. On the 10th a panchnama was recorded in which it was stated that the stolen property was found in Fakira's field, and after taking supplimentary evidence, the Jamadar in charge of the investigation sent the case up for trial on the 12th October against the said Fakira. The trying Magistrate found that the Jamadar and the present accused and witnesses fully intended that Fakira should be convicted. Fakira was found not guilty and was acquitted. Afterwards the Magistrate ordered the accused and other persons to be prosecuted under Section 195 of the Indian Penal Code.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments revoked the sanction.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh appeared on behalf of the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ALLEGED ENTICEMENT.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

R. M. WATSON *v.* ARCHIBALD CRAWFORD.

Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, again appeared yesterday before their Lordships in support of the application made by Mr. Archibald Crawford, of the Bombay Electric Co., for the transfer of the case brought against him in the Court of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Mr. R. M. Watson, an ex-employee of Mr. Crawford, on the charge of enticing away his wife (Mrs. Watson), either to the Court of Sessions or some other Magistrate.

The chief ground urged on behalf of the accused in support of transfer was that the accused felt reasonable apprehension that the case was "prejudged" against him by the Magistrate.

Mr. Justice Heaton after a perusal of the statement recorded by Mr. Aston, referring to the "Panorama Point" incident at Matheran, wanted to know what there was in the statement as recorded by Mr. Aston to create a reasonable apprehension in the mind of the accused that the Magistrate was prejudiced.

Mr. Weldon: Our submission is that the Magistrate obviously wanted to "catch the accused." It was perfectly clear that the Magistrate was cross-examining the accused on behalf of the complainant.

Mr. Justice Heaton: Were not all the incidents about the Panorama Point mentioned by the complainant?

Mr. Weldon: No, not all of them. The Magistrate examined Mr. Nanavati, and then in course of the accused's statement, caught hold of a particular answer and started a sort of cross-examination. Witness was frequently interrupted by the Magistrate. We complain that the Magistrate has tried to find out the defence before our actual defence had commenced.

Mr. Justice Shah: You do not allege actual prejudice against the Magistrate.

Mr. Weldon: We say in our application that he has created an impression in our minds that he is prejudiced. It may be we are wrong.

Mr. Justice Heaton: At this stage we will give you a rule, and ask the Government Pleader to argue it.

The matter was adjourned till today (Friday) when Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, will show case against the transfer.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGED WILFUL DEFAULT BY EXECUTOR.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BOMBAY *v.* NAGINDAS JAMNADAS SEVAKLAL.

The plaint states that Maneklal Jagaidas died at Bombay on 14th December, 1898, leaving him surviving his widow, Manibai, and two sons Amratlal and Bhagwandas, a minor.

By his will, dated 10th December, 1898, the said Maneklal appointed as his executors, amongst otners, the defendant, the said Amratlal and Bai Mani, until Bhagwandas attained majority.

Among the property left were ornaments and debts due to the deceased. It was directed by the will that certain of the ornaments should be kept by the said Bai Mani on certain conditions, but without any power of disposing of the same. Amongst the ornaments there were ornaments belonging to one Bai Rewa, an aunt of Maneklal. The will further authorised the executors to reserve three sums of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 2,200, and Rs. 500 and to invest the same.

The defendant took charge of the estate as well as the ornaments, which were kept in his house. The will was never proved and also remained in the defendant's possession.

In 1901, owing to family disputes arising, an agreement was entered into between Bai Mani, Amratlal, Bai Rewa and the surviving executors settling the said disputes. As to ornaments, the said agreement provided that the ornaments belonging to Bai Rewa should be sold off by Nagindas Jamnadas and Motilal Jamnadas as her trustees and the proceeds, together with Rs. 500 already realised, should be deposited at interest with some merchant or invested in the joint names of Bai Rewa, Nagindas and Motilal. A moiety of the interest was to be given to Bai Rewa for her own use and for charity and the other moiety for her and Amratlal's joint household expenses. After Bai Rewa's death, the principal was to be used for her funeral and first year's ceremonies, the surplus to fall into Maneklal's estate. Certain other ornaments were, under the agreement, to be taken by Amratlal and Bai Mani for their use, but without power to dispose of them. The agreement further provided that the surplus of the ornaments were to be sold by Nagindas and Motilal and, out of the proceeds, the interest on sums of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,000 was to be paid to Amratlal and Bai Mani for their maintenance. They were further to receive interest on two sums of Rs. 2,000 belonging to Maneklal and placed on deposit.

In 1903, Amratlal died, leaving him surviving his widow Manekbai, who died in November, 1909, and, in 1912, the plaintiff was appointed Administrator of the estate of Amratlal and Manekbai. Motilal died in 1910 and Bai Rewa in 1912.

Thereafter correspondence ensued between the plaintiff and the defendant, the sole surviving executor of Maneklal's will, with reference to Amratlal's share in his father's estate. The defendant admitted having in his hands a sum of Rs. 1,100 only, as belonging to Maneklal's estate, and a moiety thereof was paid to the plaintiff.

ACCOUNTS MIXED UP.

A statement of account of Maneklal's estate was furnished by the defendant, but it is not full nor does it show the entire assets belonging to his estate. The defendant has mixed up the accounts of Bai Rewa, Amratlal, and Maneklal with his own. Certain amounts are improperly debited to Maneklal's account, for which the defendant should be made liable. Several other amounts remain unaccounted for.

The plaintiff, therefore, prays that the estate of Maneklal Jugaldas be administered by the Court and accounts taken on the footing of wilful default.

The defendant says that the immoveable property left by Maneklal is situated at Cambay and never came into his hands. No probate was applied for, because the property was of small value and because Bai Mani and Amratlal undertook to indemnify the defendant for administering the estate without obtaining probate. The defendant altogether denies having taken charge of the estate or the ornaments. On the contrary, he alleges that, on Maneklal's death, his widow and Amratlal took possession of the whole property, including the ornaments, and, on disputes arising, delivered a box of ornaments to the defendant for safe custody, the key of the box remaining with Bai Mani. The ornaments were subsequently sold by him at Amratlal's and Bai Mani's request, and the sale-proceeds together with a sum of Rs. 506 and other petty sums were all that the defendant got into his possession.

After Amratlal's death, Rs. 4,000 was paid by the defendant out of the said sale-proceeds to Manekbai, who has acknowledged receipt of it and admitted that no more property of Amratlal remained with the defendant.

WILFUL DEFAULT DENIED.

The defendant says he submitted a true and correct account to the plaintiff and the only objection raised by him was as to the interest on small amounts. After making all proper disbursements out of Maneklal's property, the balance left with him (the defendant) was Rs. 1,142-9-0, a moiety of which was sent to the plaintiff as representing Amratlal's estate.

The defendant submits he has not been guilty of wilful or any default and that the plaintiff is not entitled to claim accounts on the footing of wilful default.

Mr. Binning and Mr. Campbell appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Moos and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the defendant.

The defendant having submitted in his written statement that Bai Mani, as widow of Maneklal and as one of the residuary legatees, and Bhagwandas as a residuary legatee, were necessary parties to the suit, they were placed on record. A guardian *ad litem* was appointed for Bhagwandas who is a minor, but that guardian having refused to act, Mr. Binning applied yesterday for an adjournment to enable Bhagwandas to file his written statement after another guardian *ad litem* had been appointed for him.

The suit was, therefore, adjourned for a month. Bhagwandas to file his written statement within a fortnight. No order as to costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Messrs. Little and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 22ND AUGUST, 1913.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

78-12-271-12—Payne and Co. Bhojabhai Allarakhia v. R. D. Sethna Madhowji K. and C.

6-13-684-12—Payne & Co. Sorabji Hormusji Batlewalla v. Jamshedji Merwanji Wadia. Captain & V.

11-13-485-12—Mulji Kh. and Th. Nagindas Ranchoddass Shroff v. The Advocate General of Bombay Ard. H. D. and Co.

15-13-835-12—Dubash & Co. Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani v. Abdul Latiff Haji Soomar Tyabji D. and Co.

16-13-883-99 Payne and Co. Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Goolam Mahomed Haji Ismail Crawford B. and Co.

17-13-698-12—Little and Co. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. v. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr. Crawford B. and Co.

18-13-1298-12—Edg. G. W. and Co. Purshotam Ambalal and anr. v. Shri Manoo alias Matoo Betaji Maharaj Sunderdas and Co.

19-13-656-12—Bhai K. and G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberchand v. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. a firm and anr. Payne and Co. Bick M. R. and Co.

20-13-288-12—Mehta & D. Manecklal Dharamsey and ors. v. Kursondas Heerji & ors. Hiralal & Co.

21-13-525-12—Jeh. M. & S. Tullockchand Hookumchand a firm v. Harmanbux Ramcoover a firm Motichand and D.

22-13-819-12—Unwalla P & P. Valibai widow v. Goculdas Karsondas Madhowji K & C.

25-13-1-13—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co., a firm v. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and anr. Pest R. K. and Co.

27-13-1-13—Bick M. R. & Co. Goolam Hoosein Essaji Andrew Yule & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

26-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminister Bank Ld. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhai and ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji Jehangir and S.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

657-12—Ardeshir H D & Co. Bai Jaiji v. Bai Sonabai widow. Shroff D & Dh.

Suits for hearing & final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

1276-12—Chit M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raji Shirke v Merwanji Jehangir Vakil and ors. Subnis & G.

1201-12—Subnis & G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v Manaji Cooverji Raji Shirki Chitnis M. & K.

Testamentary Suits.

6-12—Bhimji & Co. Jeevandas Doongersi & anr. v. Bai Jivibai widow Soonderdas & Co.

17-12—Little & Co. Vallabhdas Rowji v. Khimji Keshowji Tyabji D. & Co.

5-13—Payne & Co. Mohanlal Jodhraj v Ranchordas Bhicandas Vachha & Co.

6-13—Mans. J. H & Co. Jeevandas Damodhar & ors. v Bai Lilabai widow. Pest K K & Co.

9-13—Jehangir M. & S. Hoorbai widow v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina Mulla & Mulla For Postponement.

10-13—Payne & Co. Abdulla Abdul Rehman & anr. v Mahomed Abdul Rehman Manecklal & T. jee D and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

390-13—Little & Co. Messrs. Weld & Co. a firm v. Girdharlal Narayendas Tyebji D & Co.

Long Causes.

666-11—Jamsetji R. and D. Sadda Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira Roger Mathias De Silva & ors. Patel & R. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13 Patell and E Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira Rozario Mathias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathias De Silva and ors. Patell and Ez. Bhimji and Co.

O. S. 312-13 Motichand and D Nemchand Nathabhai Dayabhai Manchharam and ors Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Patell and E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. and Co., Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow and ors. Madhawji K and C. (For paupers). Edgelow G. W. and Co.,

441-09—Little and Co., Mathuradas Gokuldas Tehelram Girdharidas and anr Jamsetji R. and D.

891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed Khatizabai Tyab-Hoosein Abdulally and ors. Patell and E. Man J. H. and Co.

939-12—Smetham B and Co. Parvatibai widow Gopal Sudkoji Bole and ors. Vatcha and Co. Payne and Co., for further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G and Co. Purkha Dolla and Co. a firm v. Gulam Abdually and ors. Patell and E. Man J. H. and Co.

1317-12—Matubhai J. and M. Gulam Hoosein Bandially Somji v. Mahomed Salleh Cassam and Co., a firm Payne and Co.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate-Genl of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhai K & G for further hearing.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P. Jijibhoy Sorabji Dudash & anr. v. The Hon'ble the Advocate-Genl. of Bombay. Wadia G & Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

1021-12—Man. J. H. and Co., Jan Mahomed Abdulla Datu and anr v. Dattoo Jaffer and ors. Mirza M. and M. Mulji Ph. and Th. Nadirshah and Co., Part Heard 9-8-13.

42-12—Malvi H M & R Messrs. Harmandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs. Chhajioo Ram & Sons a firm Payne & Co. Part Heard 11-8-13.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr's. Report.

212-12—Matu: J and M. Champsey Parbat and ors. v. The Advocate-General of Bombay Little and Co., Manch and ors. and N. Shroff D and D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Agt. Asst. Comr's. Report.

468-08—Payne and Co., Shanker Chimnaji v Dhodiba Panduji and ors. S. M. B and Co., Rach I and Co., Unwall P and P.

SHORT CAUSE.

581-13—Dubash & Co. Kawasji Pallonji Khareghat v. Krishnarao G. Bhayasaheb Gaekwad, Sabnis & G.

Long Causes.

1014-12—Surajmal and Co., Sayed Nuru Hoosein Nalband and anr. v. Mariambai widow and anr. Jam R and D.

1230-12—Hiralal & Co. Rajaballi Ranji & ors v. Bai Sonabai widow & ors. Jam. R & D. Sham M. & H. Tyabji, D & Co.

895-12—Bhai K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bick. M. R. & Co. not to be called on till 14-8-13.

150-12—Subnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganput Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shaw. M. & H.

724-12—Dubash & Co. Bhagilal Magan-lal v. Runchodas Varjiwandas & ors. Hiralal & Co., Edgelow G. W. & Co., Dubash & Co.

1324-12—Jam. R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jamnohandas Damodhardas & ors. Madhowji K. & Ch.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

74-13—Dikshit & P. Yeshwant Vishnu Nane v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors. Judah & Sol.

1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodhardas Rangildas and ors. Matubhai, J. and M F. P. Pavri.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pest. R. K. and Co.

539-12—Mulla and Mulla Radhakissondas Dwarkadas a firm v Motilal Rupchand a firms and ors. Dik and P. Mulji Kh. and Th.

317-12—Patell and Ez. Bai Amtubai widow v. Javebai and ors. Payne and Co. Little and Co.

1175-10—Shaen M. and H. Wamanrao, Shamrao and anr. v Tribhowandas M. Nathoonhoy Surajmal and Co.

98-13—Surajmal and Co., Babu Dowlatsingh Reghunathsingh v Bhainath Balkrishna Joshi and ors. Sabnis H. Judah and S.

83-13—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Narranji Jetha and Co. a firm v. Jamnabai widow Dastur and Co.

42-13—Raghabaya N E Co., Manilal Chotalal v. Surajmal Liherchand a firm and ors. Surajmal and Co.

58-13—Khand L. and M. Ranchoddas Tribhowandas v Motiram Gangadhar Judah and S.

97-13 Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed v Wada Ibrahim and anr. Nadirchand and D. Sab. and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ibrahim and anr. v. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed Captain and V.

1280-12—Dikshit & P. Khanderao Nava Moroba v. Vasantrao Nana Moroba. Daph. F & D. Mulji K & Th.

189-12—Manecklal & T. Ranchordas Hurjiwan v. Aboo Bucker Abdul Rahim & anr. Little & Co. For Consent Decree.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

185-12—Motichand & D. Rahimtulla Alibhai Khushal v. Patel Balbhai alias Balmakund. Tyabji D & Co.

1256-12—F P Pavri. Manchubhai Balgovandas v. Trimback Dwarkanath Richordas. Little & Co.

104-12—Nadirshaw & D. Noorbhai Umar Suleman v. Lalbai widow, Mehta & D.

400-13—Madh. K & C Radhabai v. Kashibai widow and anr. Pandia & Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

195-11—Jehangir G & B. Kanayalal Jeynarayen v. Doorgaprasad Ramgoolam & ors. Payne & Co. part heard.

For Further Directions and Costs on Actg. Asst.-Comr's Report.

767-10—Captain & V. Mahomed Yoonus Cartay & ors. v. Kazi Gulam Hoosein Mehri & ors. Patell & E Z Surajmal & Co.

Long Causes.

197-12—Payne & Co. Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v Essaji Moosaji & ors. Jam R & D Moti & D. Jeh & S. Surajmal & Co.

569-10—Jehangir & G Essaji Moosaji v. Isaji Tajbhai & ors. Ard H D & Co. Payne & Co. Shair M & H Moti & D.

148-11—Bhai K & G Gomabai widow v Khimji Gokuldas & ors. Daph F. D. Payne & Co.

1214-12—Dubash & Co. Ganpat Govindrao v. Yemnabai widow & ors. Daph. F. & D. D. J. Mantri.

1351-12—Jehangir M. & S. H. K. Fadivany v. Nawab Karmalia Jung & ors. Beck M. R. & Co. Daph. F. & D.

917-12—Vachha & Co. Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel v. Cassamalli Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy & anr. Payne & Co.

14-13—Raghavaya N. & Co. Mahomed Rahimtoolla v. Abdul Razak Haji Mahomed & anr. Ard. H. D. & Co.

512-12—Jehangir M. & S. Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosub & ors.

1225-12—Edg. G. W. & Co. Rundolph De Souza v. Augustino De Souza & ors. Sunderdas & Co. Motichand Mulla & Mulla & D.

774-12—Little & Co. Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi v. Shaik Adam Husseinally Vase & anr. Edgelow G W & Co.

20-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Nanakram Devidat v. Parbhulal Harilal Edg. G W & Co.

1332-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

1332-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

S C Ct.

731-27-983-12—Daph. F & D. Hirji Moolji & anr. v. Punja Jairam Madhowji K & Ch.

776-12—Matubhai J & M. Kesserbai v. Gopinath Jiwan Keni. D J Mantri.

455-11—Mulla & Mulla. Adamji Ammarbhoy & ors. v. Abdeally Lukhmanji. Payne & Co.

1165-12—Unwalla P & P Hiralal Radhakisson, v. The B B & C I Ry. Co. Crawford B & Co.

1352-12—Mulla & Mulla, Premabai widow v. Sultan Amin, Smetham B & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A COCAINE CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector L. Hubbard charged one Abdul Hussian alias Ismail with selling one grain of cocaine without a license. It appeared from the evidence that yesterday morning Inspector Hubbard sent a man with marked coins to the accused to buy cocaine.

The accused sold the cocaine to the man, and on the excise officer rushing up to him to arrest him, he tried to run away and threw the marked coins into a gitter. He was however arrested and the money recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty, and admitted a previous conviction. He was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

RIOTOUS KAMATEES.

BOUND OVER TO KEEP PEACE.

Rama Narsoo and twelve other Kamatees were yesterday fined Rs. 10 each and ordered to execute a bond in the sum of Rs. 25 to keep the peace for a period of one month by Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court.

The accused who were defended by Mr. Crage, Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Banaji, pleaders were charged with rioting by Superintendent Jones. They belonged to two parties residing in different streets in Kamatipura and had a row amongst themselves on the 18th instant when stones and sticks were used and several were injured, none of them, however, seriously.

Having regard to the approaching Ganpat Festival and to the fact that there had been ill-feeling between the parties His Worship thought it expedient to bind over the accused to keep peace in addition to being fined.

EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHIST FINED.

BREACH OF TRUST OF A BICYCLE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate fined J. A. Oliver, a European telegraphist, Rs. 50. Oliver was charged by Inspector Stenson with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle valued at Rs. 35, the property of C. W. Dudley, also a telegraphist.

The accused who was defended by Mr. Crage, pleader, was entrusted by the complainant with the bicycle which was given to him for safe custody by a Raikes, but it was missed about three weeks ago. It was subsequently ascertained that it had been sold to a Mr. Ashe by the accused.

Mr. Crage asked the Court to deal leniently with the accused, who pleaded guilty.

LEAFLET PROSCRIBED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

The Bengal Government has proscribed a leaflet in the English language entitled "Liberty, July 20th, 1913. Awake, arise and stop not till the goal is reached."

CHANGES AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

LORD CREWE'S STATEMENT.

On the 31st July Viscount Midleton asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was in contemplation, by legislation or otherwise, to introduce any changes into the conduct of business in the India Office. He explained that he put his question with the object of giving the Government an opportunity of dealing with rumours which had appeared on the subject in the Indian newspapers.

The Marquess of Crewe said when he went to the India Office in 1910 he had found that the methods of conducting business had for some time been the subject of discussion. He had had to wait a little time in order to become familiar with those methods before he could form any conclusion whether changes were necessary. In the interval he had obtained opinions of the methods and of the changes which were desirable from many of those who were most competent to speak on the subject, either in India or in this country. He wished to express his obligation to the Under-Secretary, Mr. Montagu, who had brought to bear much acute observation. He found that the general opinion appeared to be, in the words of one of his eminent predecessors, "that the procedure of the office in relation to India was intolerably cumbrous and dilatory." The India Office was different in constitution from other offices owing to the fact that there was a Council which sat with the Secretary of State, and the whole control of Indian expenditure rested with that body. That form of government was set up by an Act of Parliament passed in 1858. The Council consisted of 15 members whose salary was £1,200 a year. From the debates on the Act of 1858 it was evident that there was a marked dread of the Government, and particularly of a single Minister, having uncontrolled power to spend the revenues of India, and also deep distrust of the patronage of India being handed over to a single individual. It had also been agreed that the functions of the Council should remain advisory and that the responsibility of the Secretary of State should be maintained. It was desired that the Council should devote its time to matters of policy and questions of first-class interest. Under that Act a practice grew up of relegating to Committees all matters of business great and small. The Council was obliged to meet once every week for whatever business had to be done, and therefore the longest holiday that could be obtained by all its members was "a clergyman's fortnight," one meeting of the Council being held on a Monday and the next on the following Saturday week. Changes were made in 1876 and 1889 with which he need not trouble the House, but in 1907, the Lord President of the Council was responsible for a Bill which laid down that the Council should consist of not less than ten and not more than 14 members, and the salaries of the members were reduced from £1,200 to £1,000 a year. That was the present system, and he had to ask the House to consider what shortcomings attached to it and what reforms would appear to be wise. Ever since 1858 the question had been asked. Why have a Council at all? His own experience had been a special one, because he happened to be on intimate terms with the present Viceroy and was well-acquainted with his methods of business, but in his opinion it was a marked advantage to the Secretary of State, when there was some difference of opinion between him and the Viceroy and discussion in the Council was necessary on a particular subject, to present his case in a more accurate form than he would have to do in discussing it with the Viceroy. He should certainly not abolish the Council or strip it of its powers.

COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES.

As to the number of the Council, the existence of the present number seemed to him to depend upon proof of the necessity of that universal activity of the Council which in its turn caused the perpetual action of committees. He thought committee procedure was only required in matters of moment. There were now seven committees, and to manage such a number a large Council was of course required. He would propose, therefore, to make the procedure by commitee exceptional. That he believed could best be done by attaching various members of the Council to a particular department of the office, not of course making them controllers of the particular department or in any way depreciating the position of the Secretary of the department, but initiating a system by which they might co-operate upon a particular work. He hoped that thereby a great deal of business which now went to committees, and afterwards in a perfunctory way to Council might be done directly, by the department, some times of course requiring the particular sanction of the Secretary of State. He hoped to initiate far more direct communication between the different official departments and the Government of India itself without the necessity of passing through the various processes which at present were necessary. For the practical working of the office he thought a Council of eight would be adequate. Lord Morley had introduced with great perspicacity the custom of getting an Indian gentleman to sit on the India Council here, and perhaps it would be possible in this case to attach an Indian gentleman of official experience to some particular department. He thought the statutory limit of the Council the Government would probably desire to submit in the Bill would be ten, thus leaving a certain margin. One of the reasons why what he now said must be regarded as somewhat provisional was that a Royal Commission was inquiring into matters relating to Indian finance and that the terms of reference provided that the Commission should report "as to the suitability of the financial organisation and procedure of the India Office." He could not foretell what recommendations the Commission would make. They had informed him they had not so far touched upon India Office organisation. He was anxious not to propose anything beforehand which would be incompatible with their recommendations, and he had no doubt they would be equally unwilling to propose any form of office reorganisation which would be incompatible in a general sense with the outline which he was now putting before the House. It could not be disputed that the position of the financial member or members of the Council and the salary which should be paid to such members might need differential treatment from that which it was proposed should be applied to those who sat on the Council in an ordinary capacity. Then there arose the question what members of the Council ought to be paid. If he succeeded in carrying out his project of reducing the number of the Council and affecting some method of attachment of each member to a particular department, such a member would obviously become, more than he was at present a full-time public servant. In those circumstances it would probably be right to revert to the salary of £1,200 a year, instead of £1,000. He thought that membership of the Council would be regarded in future, not as the beginning of an Indian Official's retirement, but the final stage of his actual Indian work. There was no reason he could see why this should not therefore count for pension as part of his Indian service. That change would enable them to obtain services which might not otherwise be available. It was sometimes to the public advantage to have interchange of officials and the suggestion had been made that the officials in India might act upon the Council of the Secretary of State. There might be cases in which that was possible, but there was the objection that a member of the Council who was waiting for further promotion in India at the hands of the Secretary of State might lose some portion of his complete independence—for he might feel that his portion depended upon agreement with the Secretary of State. His view was that the system of interchange should not be general either with regard to members of the Council or secretaries or clerks in the India Office, although in the latter case it might be applied usefully on occasion. He regarded it as important that a member of the Council should have had recent experience of India. Of the members of the Council nine must have served for ten years in India, and they must not under the alteration made by his noble friend, have left India more than five years. It might not be prudent to debar the Secretary of State from appointing a man who had been absent from India for more than five years, but his practice had been not to appoint a man if he had been absent from India more than two or three years. Certain statutory changes would be required to carry out the reforms, and he would welcome any criticism or any fresh ideas which might be brought forward. Their sole idea was to improve and so far possible perfect the machinery by which the daily and sometimes even hourly intercourse between those who represented the Imperial Government and those who controlled the actual Government was carried out. Nobody had any axe to grind and no party considerations entered into the subject. He hoped therefore that general assistance would be forthcoming when, next year, he produced a Bill, which would be neither long nor elaborate. No change in the relation between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy were contemplated, except so far as those relations might be affected by possible changes in the procedure or method by which the Council worked.

The Earl of Cromer said he had heard with great pleasure that it was not proposed to make any statutory alteration in the relations between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy.

Viscount Midleton thanked the noble Marquess for his statement, which they would consider carefully.

Life is too short to be spent in bad health. Take Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and perfect cure for constipation, and straighten yourself up. Tastes good, smells good, is good, does good.

MR VINCENT ASTOR.

PHILANTHROPIC AMBITIONS.

According to interviews published here, Mr. Vincent Astor's chief ambition in life is to escape classification with the idle rich, and to place himself as a millionaire philanthropist in the same class as Messrs. Carnegie and Rockefeller. He realises that as regards public libraries, church organs, and the machinery of arbitration, Mr. Carnegie has secured for himself an unassailable niche in the Temple of Fame. Mr. Rockefeller's millions, he conceded, have been poured out with great advantage for the purposes of University education, and in later years for the study of the bookworm and the advancement of surgery and medicine generally.

Without trenching upon the preserves of the great ironmaster or the Standard Oil King, Mr. Vincent Astor believes there is still ample scope for his personal effort and inherited millions, and he has confided as much to personal friends, including Governer Sulzer of Albany. The latter advised the young philanthropist to spend less time in expensive yachting and devote a large portion of his energy and fortune to scientific experimental farming, for which there is a growing need in the United States. Mr. Astor has taken advice kindly from his seniors, and has already made progress in the application of economic methods to farm and field, the results of which will be more apparent when the preliminary stages are successfully passed.

"INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY."

Mr. Astor realises, however, that to put himself in the Carnegie and Rockefeller class as a world philanthropist he has a tremendous task before him; but with heart undaunted he is making a start by his plan to transform his magnificent estate at Rhinebeck, on the Hudson River, into a Modern Utopia, as far as the conditions of labour are concerned. He realises that he holds the millions he inherited from Colonel Astor, in a certain sense, as a public trustee, and he believes that by using a large portion of them wisely he may do something to curtail the growing demand in America for curbing vast fortunes, whether of corporations or individuals.

As a first step in what the young man terms "industrial democracy," he has conferred personally with many of the 1,000 men, women, and children employed at Ferncliff. "I desire to get into the closest possible touch with every department of the place," he said to them. "If you have any complaint or suggestion to make, come to me personally; I will see you and talk to you as man to man, and not as employer to employee."

Last September, when he definitively decided not to return to Harvard, Mr. Astor said he would look after the estate and its employees personally. In the last few months he has gradually raised the wages until the pay-roll at Ferncliff shows an increase approximately of £20,000 a year. To carry out his scheme of ideal industrial democracy at Ferncliff, Mr. Vincent Astor has decided to retire his old employees on pension.

STUDENT AND THINKER.

Since he undertook the management of his estate it is admitted that he has developed wonderfully, and has a mental grasp of facts and figures that is really remarkable. Those who know him say that some day he will do something startling, "something that will fray the edges of the social fabric and cause economists to focus their lenses more keenly upon him." The young man has become student and thinker, and while he does not neglect the social sides of life he realises clearly that his chief function as multi-millionaire is to "take a practical part in great public movements and in every way attempt to help mankind."

GIRLS KEPT ON SHELF.

"CROUCHING CROSS-LEGGED AS IF IN A CAGE."

An almost incredible story of two children, said to have been "kept like animals," was told to the Birmingham magistrates in a cruelty case on April 30.

Dr. Broughton, of Langley Green, and Inspector Hobden, N.S.P.C.C., said two young children were on different occasions round crouching cross-legged on a shelf in a recess by the kitchen fire-place.

"Their arms were also crossed," Dr. Broughton added, "and their hands resting on the shoulders."

From what he could see, they had practically to grow like that as a result of remaining habitually in that position. "They were crouching on the shelf like a couple of animals," he declared, and added that institutional treatment would be required before their legs were straightened.

Dr. Mold, of Quinton, said when he tried to straighten the leg of one of the girls she cried, and, on being released, the limb went back to the former position.

These two girls, Daisy, aged three, and Ivy, aged two, were, with another, Silve, aged five, the children of William Sharpe, a man living at Ridgacre-lane, Quinton, who was now prosecuted for causing them unnecessary suffering. The solicitor for the N.S.P.C.C. declared that the youngsters were kept on a shelf as if in a cage.

Sharpe was sent to hard labour for four months.

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY.

AN UNSUCESSFUL APPEAL.

An interesting point was raised in the case, in which Mr. George Lansbury, the ex-M. P. for Bow and Bromley, was the appellant, and Detective-inspector Riley, of the Special Branch of Scotland Yard, the nominal respondent, says the "Daily Telegraph." Having been charged at Bow-street Police-court with making a seditious speech in connection with the militant Suffragist campaign, Mr. Lansbury was ordered by Sir John Dickinson, the Chief Magistrate, to enter into recognisances and find securities to keep the peace. He now appealed, on a special case stated by the magistrate, on the ground that the magistrate had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Shearman, K.C., Mr. Theobald Mathew, and Mr. Lloyd appeared for Mr. Lansbury; the Attorney-General (Sir Rufus Isaacs, K.C.), Mr. A. H. Bodkin, and Mr. Branson represented the respondent.

Mr. Shearman said that the points were:

(1) That for the offence for which Mr. Lansbury was charged—delivering seditious language—there was no jurisdiction in a Justice of the Peace to bind over, or, in default, commit to prison, a person using such language.

(2) That there was no power in this case to bind over.

"A DISTURBER OF THE PEACE."

The case arose in this way, counsel continued: An information was lodged by Mr. George Riley upon which, on April 15, a summons was issued against Mr. Lansbury, alleging that he was.

A disturber of the peace . . . an inciter of others to commit divers crimes and misdemeanours. . . who is likely to persevere in such unlawful conduct.

The summons went on to ask that Mr. Lansbury should be ordered to enter into his own recognisances and find sureties to keep the peace. The magistrate found, among other things, that Mr. Lansbury was a supporter, though not a member, of the Women's Social and Political Union. He (Mr. Shearman) would have been prepared to argue that there was nothing in the speech which constituted an offence but for one passage. He should not read this, because he was only there to deal with points of law. Mr. Lansbury thought he had been improperly reported, but it might be that this felings carried him away, and counsel could not, in the face of those words, argue that the magistrate could not find as a fact that they were an incitement to commit crime.

Without calling on the Attorney-General, their lordships Justices Bray, Avory, and Lush dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Justice Bray said there was abundant evidence in Mr. Lansbury's speeches on which the magistrate could find the facts that he did find. As to the question of jurisdiction, there was a long series of cases, and it was too late to go behind those decisions. Had the matter been a quite new one, he saw that there were arguments which might be advanced both ways. The decision of the magistrate would therefore be affirmed.

Mr. Justice Avory, concurring, said that if there had been no previous authority on the subject at all, he should be prepared to decide the question in the same way as he believed it was decided 220 years ago.

Mr. Justice Lush also concurred.

The appeal was dismissed, with costs.

Following the dismissal of his appeal Mr. Lansbury made the following statement: "I signed an undertaking at Bow-street to surrender on a convenient day when the appeal was settled. I wanted to surrender now, but the Crown authorities would not accept my surrender now, but fixed Wednesday, at 4,30, at Bow-street. I have already declared that under no circumstances shall I be bound over, and that if I go to prison I shall attempt the hunger strike."

DIVISIONS BY ELECTRICITY.

INGENIOUS PROPOSAL.

Mr. Walsh, a member of the House of Representatives, and an electrical engineer by profession, will shortly endeavour to persuade the House to adopt his scheme by which voting can be electrically registered, says a Washington correspondent. Mr. Walsh claims that the present system of oral voting wastes much time, and is frequently unsatisfactory in indicating a close division. He therefore proposes to install in the House, over the Speaker's desk, and facing the member, a big board, on which will appear in prominent letters the names of all the representatives. On one side of each name will be a red electric lamp, and on the other side a blue lamp. At each Congressman's seat will be a lock switch, to which each member would have the key that alone could open his particular switch. Then, when a vote was called for, the Congressman would insert his key and turn it right or left, according to whether he desired the red bulb or the blue to show his name, red signifying a vote of "Aye" and blue indicating "No." It would then clearly appear who was absent in the voting, and the House officers could be sent for if the Speaker considered such a measure necessary.

When the vote was taken the Clerk of the House would have only to touch a button, and by the aid of an automatic adding machine there would be shown on the board in figures of electric illumination the total cast for and against the measure.

GERMAN FLAG TORN DOWN AT NANCY.

PROMPT PUNISHMENT FOR THE CULPRIT.

A fresh Franco-German incident occurred on July 30 at Nancy, but the authorities have dealt with the culprit with such energy and celerity as to discourage possible imitators, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News."

Towards midday two pleasure yachts—the Meteor and the Ajax, belonging respectively to a Berlin tradesman, Herr Mertes, and a Belgian engineer, M. Ginnihonnais, of Liege—arrived at Nancy by the canal from the Rhine to the Marne. According to naval usage, each vessel was flying its national flag.

The sight of the German flag provoked a hostile manifestation from the port workers and bargees whose boats were moored hard by. Groups were formed, and uncomplimentary remarks passed from mouth to mouth, but otherwise the afternoon passed off without incident. At about 6-30, however, while the Belgian and German tourists were away sightseeing, and their yachts lay unguarded in the Port of Ste. Catherine, some of the manifestants slipped along the quay to where the Meteor lay at anchor, and one of them tore down the German flag and bore it away in triumph. The pole he threw into the water.

The German tourists on returning discovered the outrage, and at once reported the matter to the police. The authorities, well aware how disagreeable such incidents are for the French Government, acted with commendable promptness. Police and gendarmes were instantly ordered to the Port Ste. Catherine to guard the dock and find the culprit, who is an Alsatian, Joseph Schoegel by name. Schoegel confessed that he had torn down the flag, and added that he had made a bonfire with it in his yard. His offence was at once dealt with by the police court, which sentenced him to 10 days' imprisonment.

Herr Mertes and his party left for Strassbourg at 10 o'clock this morning. The departure of the Meteor gave rise to no further manifestation of feeling.

INDIGNANT PASTOR.

BURNING HIS VESTMENT.

The Rev. Charles Steele Davidson, an Episcopalian clergyman, whose eccentricities for the last twenty years as a pastor of various fashionable churches in New York and other large American cities have earned him the sobriquet of "The Little Minister," created a sensation by spectacularly burning his vestments and Prayer-book as the "outward and visible sign" that he had for ever renounced the Church says a New York correspondent, Mr. Davidson chose the gate of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, "apostle of people's political freedom," as the scene of his burnt-offering, and after the ceremony he returned to Charlottesville, Virginia, near by, and issued a statement to the Press, in which he denounced the Episcopalian Church in America as a "haven of aristocracy," and proclaimed himself a preacher hereafter "for all the people."

Some of his reasons for the act are: "The Episcopal Church is a gentleman's Church, which is powerful financially and socially, but stupid intellectually, and spiritually dead. It has no place for the poor. Everywhere it is shot through with materialism, and its overtures in matters of unity are insidious and hypercritical. To-day its leaders are misleading and it does not know God."

For these reasons he, therefore, burnt "the vestments of an impotent priesthood—empty emblems of ecclesiasticism, mockeries of a Royal priesthood. Also the Prayer-book, fetish of a false worship, idol of the diluted Word of God."

Concluding, he says: "I renounce and repudiate the ministry of the Episcopalian Church, and I retain the ministry which I received of the Lord Jesus. I proclaim the Bible as a sufficient rule of faith and order, and as a sufficient guide-book and prayer-book for everyone that is born of the spirit."

Mr. Davidson, was forced out of his fashionable New York church by his flock the members of which he once denounced for playing cards. One of his habits was to patrol the streets all night, regardless of the weather, and help the destitute.

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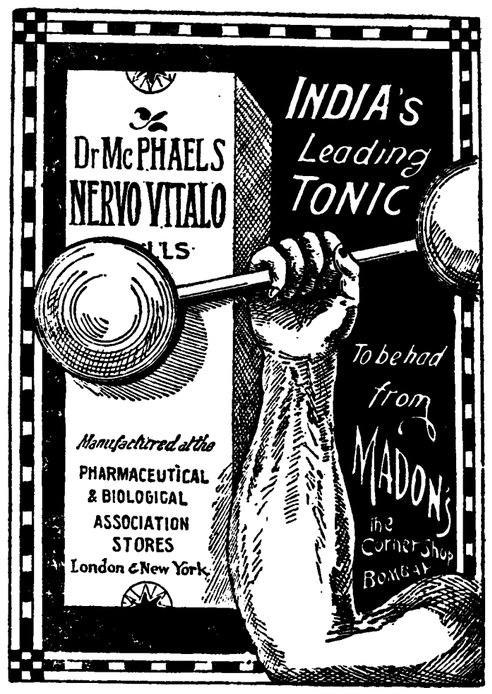

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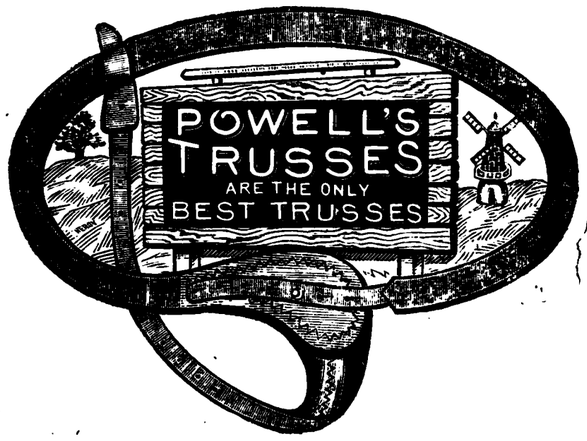

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UNREQUITED LOVE.

YOUNG WOMAN'S SAD SUICIDE.

A tragic story of unrequited love, which ended in the suicide of a Birmingham girl, was told at the Lambeth coroner's court in mail week when Mr. S. Ingleby Oddie held an inquiry regarding the death of Mabel Maude Salmon, aged 26, lately staying with her aunt in Norwood-road, Herne-hill, S.E.

Her father, Mr. Frederick Charles Salmon, an ironmonger and hardware merchant, of Bristol-road, Birmingham, stated that he at one time employed her in his office. Of late, however, she had been assisting her mother at home. During the past few months she had been in a very nervous condition.

The Coroner: Do you know why?—I don't know exactly, but I should say it was greatly due to a love affair.

Was she in love with a young man who did not return her love?—I don't think he did. It has been a good many years hanging over her, and she was morbid over it.

Continuing, witness said his daughter had not written to the young man recently. She told him that she thought she had called the young man a bad name, and he was the last one in the world she would have offended. She was witness's only daughter, and there was no history of insanity in the family. His daughter had never threatened her life, but when she was at Portsmouth recently she said: "Pa, if you take me back to Birmingham I shall fell like throwing myself under the train." Witness spoke to a doctor,, who said he did not think she would do anything to herself. He then took her to her uncles's house in Norwood-road.

Witness went on to say that his daughter suffered from insomnia; he had taken her to several doctors. Early on Friday morning witness heard screams, and on going downstairs found his daughter lying on the kitchen floor with her throat cut.

Miss Ida Pearce, of Norwood-road, Herne-hill, the deceased girl's cousin, who occupied a room with her on Thursday night, said she was very restless. She had never heard her cousin threaten suicide; in fact, she had been rather lively.

Mrs. Sarah Pearce, aunt of the dead girl, said at six o'clock on Friday morning her fox-terrier, which was usually fastened up in the kitchen, came into her room, and jumped on to the bed, moaning. "I could not make him lie down," added the witness, "and as he would not keep quiet I knew I should have to go downstairs. I went downstairs, and saw my neice standing with her back to the kitchen door. She did not seem as if she was awake. Her eyes were closed. She had a knife in her hand, and there was another on the table. I said, 'Whatever are you doing?' and as I touched her the knife fell from her hand. I held her tight, and started screaming, but it was a long time before anyone heard me. The girl did not speak. She was taken to the hospital."

The coroner said the case was a very sad one, and evidently one of genuine insanity, due to a love affair. The deceased girl might have grown out of it if she had lived a little longer.

The jury found that the deceased committed suicide whilst in a state of unsound mind.

BOY STOWAWAYS FROM CEYLON.

SURPRISE CALL UPON THEIR GRANDFATHER.

Desiring to see the home of their ancestors lad Edward and Noel Robinson, aged 15 and 14, to leave the sunny clime of Ceylon for the smoky streets of Atherstone, Warwickshire. Their journey was not unattended by incident.

Edward and Noel were born in Ceylon, their parents being Coventry people. Often they heard from the lips of their father stories of an English grandparent, who keeps a shop.

One day Edward and Noel were charged with the duty of sending a parcel on the train. This accomplished, their footsteps strayed to the jetty, where they commandeered a boat, and boarded the third-class gangway of the liner Omrah. That night the ship sailed, and the boys escaped detection by mingling with the passengers.

Next morning they were discovered, and brought before the captain, who promised that they should work if they wanted food. He handed the boys over to the police at Naples, with instructions that they were to be sent back to Ceylon on a liner calling on the morrow. Fortunately for these young Robinsons, the officials who received these instructions did not know English, so they were allowed to work their passage home on the Rhodesia, then lying at Bagnoli.

"For a start the skipper set us scraping rust off the ship's side," Noel told a "Daily News" representative; "but he found we were scraping off the iron as well, and then put us trimming coal." The crew of the Rhodesia fathered the venturesome lads, and collected a couple of pounds to send them on their journey after landing at South Shields.

When they arrived at Atherstone their sole kit was half a packet of washing powder, a derelict comb, a pot of ink, a cake of soap, and a spinning top. They surprised grandfather by walking into his shop and warning him to beware of tramps!

The prodigals are in no hurry to return. They think England is "a bonny country"—even more so than the island of spicy breezes.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE TREATMENT.

DEATH OF A CHILD.

Several prominent Christian Scientists were present in the Hornsey Coroner's Court on August 1, when Dr. Cohen held an inquest on Nora Annie Jewell, the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Jewell, of Stroud Green-road, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Benjamin Jewell, a builder and decorator, said the child had been ill from ten to fourteen days. He could not say what was the matter with her. She complained of nothing except a little discomfort. A slight swelling appeared on her neck.

Witness added that he had another child, and this one developed what appeared to be mumps. They did not call in a doctor for this child, but had Christian Science help.

"My wife or I," he explained, "telephoned to a practitioner, a Miss Peck, at Brunswick-terrace, Notting Hill-gate.

Did Miss Peck come to see the child?—No.

What did she do, so far as you know?—She took up Christian Science treatment.

How did you know she commenced this treatment?—Because the boy got better in two days.

Have you any means of judging whether the treatment has been applied other than if the child gets better?—No.

Then if the child does not get better you think the treatment has not been applied?—We should know it had been applied, as it had been asked for.

Is the Christian Science treatment successful?—Treatment by Christian Science is always successful.

Immediately successful?—In my case it has been up to this time.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DEFINED.

What is Christian Science?—It is that "God is absolute good"—that is as far as I can tell you without going into the whole subject.

What is your view about illness—does illness exist?—My own view is that illness is a false belief.

The Coroner: How much did you pay Miss Peck?—I have not had an account for this.

How much did she charge you for the other?—I paid her 10s.

Miss Peck did not see Nora?—No.

Witness added that when the swelling went down they told Miss Peck that she could stop.

When your child was very ill, did you send for a doctor?—There was no appearance at all of the child being very ill at all, except on Monday when Mrs. Jewell called down to me: "I don't like the look of Nora. Run and get a doctor at once, and we will hear what he has to say." I ran for Dr. Bell.

Why did you run for a doctor?—I endeavoured to telephone to a practitioner of Christian Science first, but could not get connected, and then went for a doctor.

If you could have had Christian Science treatment at a quarter to ten on Monday you would have had it rather than a doctor?

Witness (after a pause): Yes, if we could have had the treatment straight away.

The witness added that he had not had a medical doctor since taking up Christian Science treatment two years ago.

MOTHER'S STORY.

Mrs. Jewell said that ten days ago the child was sent home from school for sickness.

The Coroner: How do you know the Christian Science treatment had been given?—I took it for granted that it would be when she was asked to give it. If the child had become worse instead of better she would have called in a medical doctor to diagnose the case, witness added.

Dr. Bell, of Tollington Park, N., said there was very acute inflamation, which must have looked serious to any reasonable person. Witness thought the child died from diphtheria. Cases of diphtheria not medically treated were more often fatal than those medically treated.

The Coroner: Did you think that the child's death was accelerated by want of medical treatment?—It is difficult to say "yes" or "no" to this. My meaning is that the child with diphtheria, if treated by modern medical methods, would be very likely to recover. I am not to be regarded as saying that if the child had had medical treatment it would have been alive to-day.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned.

EARLY RISING.

A FOOLISH WESTERN PRACTICE.

In the diary of which a partial translation was issued last year, Li Hung Chang reprobates the habit of early rising says the "Daily Chronicle." At the close of his visit to St. Petersburg the Chinese statesman wrote: "I have learned that we start early to-morrow morning. This is not to my taste. I would much prefer to begin the journey now and sleep on the train. To arise so early in the morning seems to be a foolish Western practice, foolish especially among men of State, who could so much better transact their affairs at night, when all is quiet and the mind is most alert.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL EPIGRAMS.

AMUSING POLITICAL VERSES.

Many of the epigrams and verses that were recited on July 28, by the King's Scholars at the Westminster School "election" dinner were inspired by recent events in the political world. After the fish course the captain of the school, following a time-honoured custom, proclaimed the theses, and already there was written:—

"Lloyd George and these Marconi tales
Will make the battle Bonar's
But ah!" groaned Asquith, "What from Wales.
Can one expect but Jonahs?"

"These Marconi tales" were also reduced to the following verses:—

"Here's a straight tip of brother G's,"
Says brother R., "Let's test it:
"Old pals, our paltry salaries
May surely be invested."
Forced by the clamours of the Press
To show what shares they brought,
"We erred," they cry, "and now confess
"We're sorry—that we're caught."

Out of the Insurance Act for a subject came:—

This 'ere Hinsurance is a fraud,
As anyone can see,
Its haction is by all deplored,
Think what it done to me.
I licked my weekly stamp, no fear,
My master licked the rest:
I done without a pint o'beer,
It seemed a good invest.
Of course, I 'oped by shammin' ill,
To get that ninepence back:
But doctor, he gev me a rousin,' pill,
And master gev me the sack.

The war in the Balkans gave rise to—

The Turkish tyrant overthrown,
The Serbs and Bulgars share the bone.
Alas! they had been friends in need,
Though victory makes them foes through greed.

A less contentious topic, the recent match with Charterhouse, inspired the following:—

We gave 'em a lead to lead 'em on,
A hundred and thirty and nine,
And the merry, triumphant face shone
As a giant's refreshed with wine.
But we showed 'em at last that the dead were alive,
Through the pluck of dear Westminster's sons,
For we knocked 'em all out for eighty and five,
And we beat 'em by sixty runs.

ENGLISH GIRLS OF-TO-DAY.

AMERICAN CRITICISM.

American travellers returning from England seem to have been greatly struck by what they term the "tremendous strides" made in recent years by English girls and women, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Not many years ago these same travellers were wont to declare that the fair sex on your side of the Atlantic, by comparison with women in New York, where standards of dress have always been very high amongst all classes, was positively dowdy. This comparison can no longer be drawn and it is admitted by American travellers who have made regular trips to Europe for the last ten years that English women and girls to-day are among the best-dressed people in the world.

They refer with satisfaction to the disappearance in England of what New Yorkers call the "flapper girl," and they express their opinion with striking unanimity that "the progressive young woman seen in England to-day is in every way superior to the long-legged, shy girl of the last decade."

It is conceded that the "flapper girl" has been extinct for many years on this side of the Atlantic, and has been replaced by the self-reliant, independent, hardheaded young maiden who knows all about engines and discusses the latest book of Strindberg.

Prominent educators, reformers, and leaders of advanced women's clubs in New York whom I have interviewed expressed no surprise when informed of the great change noticed in English girls by returning Americans. "It is just another sign of the rapid advance in civilisation," said one, "and I am glad to hear that English girls are no longer in the flapper class. The flapper girl may be described as a long-legged, loose-jointed, immature young woman, who blushes and runs away when anything is mentioned which Mr. Pecksniff would regard as not being nice for the young person. She has been babied all her life. She is shy and lacks physical stamina. In other words, she is afraid to say 'boo' to a goose. England is fortunate indeed in being rid of her."

While there may probably be a majority here who approve the reported evolution of English girls, there are also many who mourn the change as a sign of retrogression. These regret to hear the so-called "flapper girl" has been replaced in England, as here, by a woman whom they describe as a "modern minx, ready for the fray, confident and brazen, and eager to startle men friends by her freedom of speech." If such a change has come about on your side, they declare, England is to be commiserated and not congratulated.

AIDS OF MATRIMONY.

PASTOR'S "SPOONING PARLOURS."

"The spooning parlour" now ranks as America's latest social innovation. It has been started of by the Rev. John Gunn, a Baptist minister, to combat the demon of loneliness, to which young people in lodgings so often fall a prey, and is favourably received by ministers of all denominations, says a New York Correspondent.

"Let us call things by their right names," says. Mr. Gunn, "and the spooning parlour exactly describes our new enterprise. There are countless numbers of working girls living in furnished rooms who cannot receive young men in them and keep their reputations. They are entitled to have some place where they may enjoy the advantages that help their more fortunate sisters to happy wifehood. The Church baptises the infant, confirms the young, weds men and women, and performs the last rites over the dead. There is no reason why it should not take up this other important office for humanity."

No, indeed, replies American public opinion and heneforth several of the leading religious organisations in New York City, with affiliated branches in other parts of the country, will establish the "spooning parlour" on the same lines as that developed by the philanthrophic Mr. Gunn, who says he has given long and powerful thought to the project. Two large rooms, with a wide opening between them, in the rear of the meeting hall of the church, are the "spooning parlours." They are comfortably furnished, and provided with an ample supply of sofas. There is a Chaperone always within call, with expert advice on how to propose. There is a piano also to stir sentiment, and twice a week moving pictures. "How to get a husband and how to keep him," and "How to get a wife and how to keep her," are the subjects of a series of sermons which Mr. Gunn has been preaching, with gratifying success. He says there is no need for a sermon on "how to be happy though single," because there is no such thing.

Whenever possible the pastor's wife will be the president of the "spooning parlour," and aid in chaperoning. The inauguration of America's latest aid to matrimony took place with wonderful success. Mrs. Gunn, a charming vocalist, sang appropriate verse, including "Annie Laurie," "Every Lassie has her Laddie," and finally "Here comes the Bride," the latter being enthusiastically encored.

"NO PLAY, NO PAY."

"SILVER WEDDING" IN COURT.

At Lambeth County Court, on July 26, Reginald Hawtrey, actor, of 15, Park-road, Finsbury Park, brought an action for £10 for wages against Max Erard, of Cheyne Lodge, Denmark-hill, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Plaintiff was engaged to go on tour by defendant in a music-hall sketch entitled "The Silver Wedding." After touring some weeks they arrived at Southport, where they rested for a week, defendant declining to pay his wages at £2 10s a week. After performing the second week they had another seven days' rest at Southport. An engagment to act the sketch at Southampton was cancelled, and the company had to lay up for a week at Doncaster. He was given notice to terminate his engagement at half-past nine on the Saturday night at Edinburg. It was the custom in the profession to give notice on the Friday night or early on Saturday morning.

Mr. Goodwin, for defendant, drew attention to the wording of the contract that the salary was to be paid "when working."

Judge Parry: Are you going to set up a defence that if a company rests a week on a continuous tour the artists should not be paid?

Mr. Goodwin: Yes. The contract holds "No play, no pay."

Judge Parry: You put it plainly in your contract that if there is no play there will be no pay, and see what class of actors you will get. A manager is not entitled to play ducks and drakes with his company like that.

Mr. Goodwin: I understand it is a recognised thing on tour that there shall be no pay when there is no play.

Judge Parry: How are they to live if that is the case? It is a new idea to me.

His Honour gave judgment for plaintiff for £7 10s. and costs.

COMEDY OF ERRORS.

When a man named Joy was called upon to appear before the Hon. John De Grey, at Lambeth Police Court, in mail week to answer the charge of behaving in a disorderly manner at Walworth, another man named Tyndall, who had been arrested on a charge of drunkenness at the Elephant and Castle, stepped into the dock. The constable who had arrested Joy went into the witness-box and gave evidence against Tyndall, apparently not noticing that the wrong man was before the Court.

Tyndall protested that the constable was not the officer who arrested him, but he was fined 5s.

When Tyndall's name was called out Joy entered the dock, and matters became complicated, owing to the fact that the magistrate was under the impression that he was trying the man on a charge of drunkenness.

Joy kept protesting that he was drunk, and when a witness who was called for the defence to him as "My Joy," the fact came to light that by some unexplained mistake the men had answered to one another's names.

Tyndall was called into court and tried over again. The result was the same. He was fined 5s. Joy was bound over to keep the peace.

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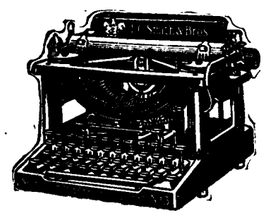

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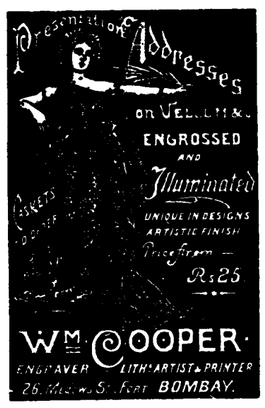

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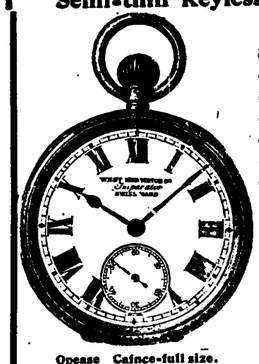

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